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Public Trust Hurt By Demagoguery, Angry Carter Says

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT) — President Carter, stung by a series of defeats in Congress, has lashed out at the "demagoguery and political timidity" that he said has made the nation doubt the courage and effectiveness of its political leaders.

Displaying more passion and emotion than he normally shows in public, the president lectured about 200 members of the Democratic National Committee at its spring meeting here on Friday on the need to confront the difficult choices that face the nation on energy and the economy.

"The American people are looking to us for honest answers and clear leadership," Mr. Carter said. "What they see is a government which seems incapable of action at all."

In a long answer to a question from the floor, the president also all but declared his candidacy for re-election.

Certain of Victory

"I have never backed down from a fight," he said, "and I have never been afraid of public opinion polls. When I decide to run, it would be in every precinct in this country, no matter who else ran, and I have no doubt it would be successful."

Mr. Carter also directed thinly veiled criticism at Sen. Edward Kennedy and the five Democratic congressmen who announced their opposition this week to Mr. Carter's renomination.

"Press conferences will not solve the serious problems we face in energy, in inflation, in maintaining peace in a troubled world," he said. "The congressmen announced their opposition last week and Mr. Ken-

edy has attacked Mr. Carter's domestic policies at several meetings with the press in the last few weeks.

The president's tone ranged from anger to frustration to plainness as he warned the party officials that the public sees his leadership as afflicted with "paralysis, stagnation and drift." His audience seemed stunned into silence during the president's remarks. He received warm applause when he concluded.

Polls Favor Kennedy

White House aides said that Mr. Carter's anger had been building for the last two weeks, as the Democrats in Congress handed his programs one setback after another.

Congress defeated his proposed standby gasoline rationing plan, and House Democrats voted by a 2-1 margin to oppose the gradual lifting of controls on domestic oil — a key provision of Mr. Carter's energy program.

Several public opinion polls last week showed Sen. Kennedy to be the choice of many Democrats for the 1980 nomination.

At Friday's meeting, however, a straw poll of 170 committee members taken by CBS television gave Mr. Carter a commanding lead.

The results were: Mr. Carter, 117; Sen. Kennedy, 44; California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., 3; unspecified other candidates, six.

The committee issued a formal call to the 1980 nominating convention, which is expected to be held in one of four cities: New York, Philadelphia, Detroit or Dallas. The site selection probably will be made next month. The convention will include 3,331 delegates, which means a candidate must have 1,666 votes for nomination.

Scharamsky, 11 Others

MOSCOW, May 27 (AP) — Jewish activists said today that dissident Anatoli Schcharansky and 11 other Jewish prisoners soon may be released from Soviet jails.

Informal assurances of the release were given by the Soviet government to a visiting Australian trade unionist, the activists said.

A statement by Alexander Gerner and two other Jewish dissidents declared that the fulfillment of the Soviet promises would mean "profound improvement" in the migration conditions for Soviet Jews.

The report was made less than two weeks before President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev are to meet in Vienna to sign treaty limiting strategic weapons, and a week and a half after reports from Washington said that Mr. Carter was considering asking Congress to waive a law linking U.S. aid concessions for the Russians with the Soviet Union's emigration policy.

Lev Ulanovsky, a spokesman for the Jewish group, said that the assurances were given this week by Soviet officials in talks with Robert Hawke, the president of Australia's Council of Trade Unions. Mr. Hawke left for Rome earlier today and was not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Ulanovsky said that the assurances had been given to Mr. Hawke on an unofficial basis when he met on Friday with Alexei Sharyev, the chairman of the Soviet Union's Central Council of Trade Unions.

Mr. Ulanovsky noted that there had been no firm, specific statement.

China, Vietnam To Free Captives

From Border War

TOKYO, May 27 (AP) — China and Vietnam agreed yesterday to exchange the prisoners captured during their monthlong border war, the Chinese news agency announced.

It said that China would release 518 Vietnamese prisoners and Vietnam would turn over 240 Chinese in four separate groups, completing the exchange by June 22.

The prisoners were taken when China invaded northern Vietnam in February, after accusing the Vietnamese of repeated border violations.

In a dispatch received here, the news agency said that the prisoner exchange was discussed on Monday by a Chinese Red Cross delegation meeting with Vietnamese Red Cross representatives at a frontier point to exchange a first group of prisoners.

The agency said that the agreement calls for the four groups to be exchanged tomorrow, June 5, June 13 and June 22.



Rightist demonstrators break through police lines in Madrid to reach the carriage bearing the coffin of Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, who was killed in an attack by guerrillas.

16 Slain in Nation in 2 Days

Bomb Kills 8 in Cafeteria Near Madrid Party Office

MADRID, May 27 (AP) — Eight persons were killed yesterday when a bomb exploded in a cafeteria in central Madrid that was frequented by rightist activists, police said, bringing the number of persons slain in two days of political violence to 16.

The cafeteria explosion, which also wounded 40 of the estimated 150 patrons, occurred a day after Basque separatists shot and killed three high-ranking military officers and their driver.

Police said that an anonymous caller telephoned the cafeteria a few minutes before the explosion and warned that a bomb was about to go off. The caller did not name any group responsible for the bombing, which raised to 67 the number of persons killed in political violence in Spain so far this year.

Police said that the bomb was placed in a rest room. Explosives experts found and defused a second bomb in another rest room.

The cafeteria is a meeting place for members of the rightist New Force Party, which has offices nearby. After the explosion, dozens of angry demonstrators marched outside the shattered cafeteria, shouting slogans against Basque separatists and the central government of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

In the eastern town of Rincon de Ademuz, a man and a woman believed to be members of the ultra-rightist organization GRAPO (the Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Resistance Group) were killed in a shootout with police after officers attempted to stop their car, police said.

On Friday, a police inspector and an 18-year-old bystander were killed in a gun battle in Seville between police and suspected GRAPO guerrillas, authorities said.

Lt. Gen. Luis Gomez Hortiguella, two colonels who served as his assistants and an army chauffeur were killed in central Madrid on Friday when gunmen fired submachine guns at their car, then tossed a hand grenade inside. The Basque separatist organization ETA claimed responsibility for the killings.

On Saturday morning, about 2,000 rightist demonstrators shouting "Army to power!" and "Government resign!" lined the route to the cemetery where the three slain military officers were buried.

Police dispersed some groups, but hundreds of persons, many giving the Fascist stretched-arm salute, shoved through police lines and tried to pull the caskets from the hearses.

Release of Prisoners Set Israel, Egypt Open Borders As Sadat, Begin Meet in Sinai

BEERSHEBA, Israel, May 27 (NYT) — Celebrating their country's recent peace agreement, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel exchanged visits today and announced steps — including the opening of borders, a release of prisoners by Israel and another meeting of the two leaders in July — to maintain progress toward better relations.

Under hot desert skies, with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance attending in the United States, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin met this morning in El Arish, the Sinai town occupied by Israel for 12 years until it was returned to Egypt on Friday.

Later, Mr. Begin said that he and Mr. Sadat had agreed on the following points to increase the ties between Israel and Egypt:

• Despite some last-minute Egyptian reservations, the borders between Egypt and Israel are open; citizens of one country will be able to visit the other. Officials said later that details will have to be worked out, but there is an agreement in principle not to wait until next January, as specified in the peace treaty.

• In return for Mr. Sadat's agreement to open the borders, Mr. Begin will "undertake steps to set free a number of Arab prisoners whose release will not impair Israel's security." Other sources reported that 50 to 60 Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip held on suspicion of subversion would be released. Earlier, Egypt had asked that Israel release certain political prisoners as a goodwill gesture, including about 20 who were being held without specific charges. Israel had indicated that it would do so.

• Mr. Begin will go to Alexandria, Egypt, in the first week of July "to hold important talks about problems of our common concern."

In addition to the three hours in El Arish this morning, Mr. Begin was in Egypt early last month after the treaty signing.

• Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel will go to Cairo before the next session of the Palestinian autonomy talks June 6-7 in Alexandria.

In El Arish, Mr. Sadat, Mr. Begin and Mr. Vance conferred for about 30 minutes while aides met in another room in a villa on the Mediterranean that until Friday had been the Israeli headquarters for the water and electricity authority for the region.

Then they went by Israeli helicopter to this city in the Negev for further conversations and speeches that were climaxed by an unusual "flyover." They flew in an Egyptian aircraft from here over Tel Aviv to Cairo, circled the Egyptian capital and returned to a military field outside Beersheba. The flight was meant to symbolize the opening of an air corridor that eventually will allow direct commercial routes between the former enemies.

Although Egypt and Israel have just begun difficult and contentious negotiations to settle the Palestinian issue, today's events were meant to celebrate the peace treaty that was signed in Washington two months ago. In the mood and speeches of Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, the stress was on the positive.

But inevitably the Palestinian issue was touched upon by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin in their remarks late in the day at a meeting in Ben Gurion University in Beersheba. Mr. Sadat, in a speech calling for Israeli magnanimity, said: "The real key to security is genuine acceptance without reservation."

"I have no doubt that you will demonstrate in the months ahead a veritable willingness to live in peace with all your neighbors, including the Palestinian people," he said, without mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Begin, in his speech, said Israel had to have strong security, which under the circumstances of the destructive, inhuman, bloody and vicious rampage by the genocidal so-called PLO is an absolute, inescapable necessity of life.

"No more wars," Mr. Begin said in El Arish at a meeting attended by soldiers from both sides who had been wounded in the wars between them. "No more bereavement, no more suffering."

"We make peace, we shall live in peace," he said. "We shall be good neighbors. Officers and soldiers of the Israeli and Egyptian armies shall continue to meet in amity."

Security was extremely tight in both El Arish and Beersheba. Soldiers and Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. plainclothesmen were everywhere and no one was permitted into the ceremonial areas except those with special passes, checked often.

Mr. Sadat, who said that he was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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The United States has decided not to offer a detailed set of proposals at this stage in the negotiations, which will resume June 7 in Alexandria, Egypt. Robert Strauss, the U.S. Middle East negotiator, will make a visit late next month and the United States can be expected to try to break the inevitable deadlock sometime later in the summer, officials said.

Beyond the details, Israel basically contends that the West Bank and Gaza should continue to be under Israeli control for security as well as historical reasons. The United States contends that as long as Israel's future security is guaranteed, the Palestinians should have a much greater chance to decide their own future than the Israelis would allow.

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U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel are all smiles before their session yesterday at El Arish in the Sinai.

Vance Signals Major Effort

U.S. Moves to Win Palestinian Support

By Bernard Gwertzman

CAIRO, May 27 (NYT) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance informed Egypt and Israel on his current trip that the United States intends to make a major effort in the coming months to convince the Palestinians and their supporters that Washington is sympathetic to their problems and is working on their behalf in the latest negotiations.

Officials traveling with Mr. Vance said yesterday that the Carter administration, deeply concerned about the opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli talks in the Arab world, was determined to make a good-faith attempt to reverse the almost unanimous condemnation in this region of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Mr. Vance flew here yesterday morning from Israel and is completing the Middle East part of the trip today by going with Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel to visit El Arish, which was returned by Israel to Egypt on Friday, and to Beersheba, Israel, for ceremonies.

In Beersheba on Friday, Mr. Vance said publicly what was being said privately: the United States will turn the other cheek to Arab criticism and seek by word and deed to persuade the Palestinians that their interests were served and not dashed by the negotiations.

Risk of Friction
U.S. officials said that their government's policy runs the risk of future friction with Israel because it is much more sympathetic to the Palestinian cause than the Israeli government would like. Mr. Vance's speech Friday drew private criticism from Israelis who did not like its emphasis and emotional support for Palestinians.

Mr. Vance, however, was careful to avoid mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organization or such code words as Palestinian "self-determination," which infuriate the Israelis.

"For Egypt and the Arab world, the primary focus is upon the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Vance said in his speech at the Beersheba talks Friday, opening the formal discussion of Palestinian questions. "No peace can either be just or secure for any participant if it does not resolve this problem in its broad sense."

Addressing the criticism by the PLO and others that the accord dealt only with those 1.1 million Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza, Mr. Vance said that "we must also go beyond these negotiations to the broader aspects of the Palestinian problem."

The United States is seeking an end to the boycott of the negotiations by West Bank and Gaza Palestinians, even those sympathetic to the PLO. For that reason, Mr. Vance said that the United States regretted the absence of the Palestinians and Jordanians from the meetings with Mr. Duncan to re-

new his repeated requests for new U.S. arms shipments. Those shipments have been sharply reduced because the United States does not recognize Morocco's annexation of the former Spanish Sahara and the Moroccan do not feel that they can limit their sovereignty by promising not to use arms in the Sahara war with Polisario Front guerrillas.

The Carter administration loosened slightly in March its restrictions on weapons by agreeing to ship \$5 million worth of spare parts and ammunition for Morocco's F-5 squadron after the Polisario Front deep into Morocco. Sales of naval missiles and other non-Sahara items also have been approved recently.

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Twin Tuscan Cities: Political Poles Apart

By Henry Tanner

LUCCA, Italy (NYT) — Siena and Lucca are like twins, ancient cities 40 miles apart in Tuscany, the heart of Italy.

Both go back to pre-Roman times. Each has a predominantly middle-class population of about 60,000 living serenely and without political terrorism. The people of the two cities live behind medieval ramparts where historical palazzos, churches and monuments are protected with jealous care, where Roman Catholic tradition is strong, and where fierce civic spirit and unbounded local pride go back to the days when both were independent republics.

Yet politically the cities are poles apart. Siena and its province have been solidly Communist for more than 30 years. Lucca and the farmland around it have been Christian Democratic for the same period. Politicians and citizens in both places expect this state of affairs to continue through the next election for parliament, on June 3, and well into the future.

How did each party capture power and how was it able to hold it so long? The answers given by politicians and others go back to events a lifetime ago. They indicate that Italian politics at the local level is remarkably stable, although the country has had more than 40 national governments in the 35 years since the end of World War II.

Pragmatic Politics
The explanations also indicate that in spite of strongly professed ideologies, the Christian Democratic Party, which is Catholic and advocates free enterprise, and the Communists, who are Marxist and revolutionary, are flexible and pragmatic. The Siena Communists have found it possible to live at peace with entrenched conservative and bourgeois institutions, and the Christian Democrats of Lucca have been outdoing the left in social policy.

In Siena, the young man in shirt sleeves at

But Siena, Lucca Show Italy's Stability At the Local Level

the cafe who pours cappuccino, and the carefully dressed man behind the counter of the Banca del Monte dei Paschi give the visitor the same account: The Communist Party came to power because it made itself the defender of the rural proletariat, the sharecroppers, and because it led the partisan fight against the fascists at the end of World War II.

Around Siena, a professor at the university explained, the land was owned by a few aristocratic families that had large holdings but lived in the city and did not cultivate the land. The system of sharecropping had not changed since the 19th century; the family that worked the land shared the produce equally with the absentee landlord, who was also the beneficiary of all the permanent improvements. Under pressure from the Communists, the system was changed and finally abolished in the years after the war. No new sharecropping contracts can be signed, and the land is owned and worked by small farmers.

"On the farms the entire family voted Communist — 15 or 20 people, including the women," a Senese related. "This is what made the Communists unbeatable. In other places the men voted Communist and the women voted for the priest" — meaning that the women voted for the Christian Democrats.

"Reddest Community
Sovicelli, a farming village near Siena, is known as the "reddest community in Italy" because the Communists there have been receiving 80 percent of the vote or more. In the province of Siena the Communist Party

received 56 percent of the vote and the Christian Democrats 23 percent in the last provincial election; in the city of Siena, where Communist strength has been growing slowly as rural people have moved in, the figures were 46 percent for the Communists and 26 percent for the Christian Democrats.

The history of the land around Lucca is different. A Communist politician and his Christian Democratic opponent agreed that, unlike Siena, the sharecropping system did not exist here and that most of the land was held by small owners, many of whom worked it themselves.

Just as important, while in Siena the aristocracy and the students of the middle classes were pillars of fascism, in Lucca the church and the Catholic citizenry had a strong anti-fascist record.

The Popular Party, the prewar and wartime predecessor of the Christian Democratic Party, was anti-fascist here, said Maria Eletta Martini, who succeeded her father as leader of the Christian Democrats in the area and who is vice president of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome. "So we came in with clean hands after the war. We were above reproach on the social as well as the fascist issue."

The Christian Democrats, who have slightly more than 50 percent of the vote in the city of Lucca and 43 percent in Lucca province, govern in an alliance with the Social Democrats.

Preserving Power
How, having won power in the late 1940s, did the governing parties in Siena and Lucca preserve it?

"Votes bring more votes" is the short answer given by a professor in Siena, referring to patronage.

The longer answer is that each party has served its city well. "There is a certain well-being here, and since we are the governing party we benefit from it," said Fabrizio Mazzoni, a Communist city councillor in Siena.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Colonel in Shah's Army, 4 Others Executed in Iran

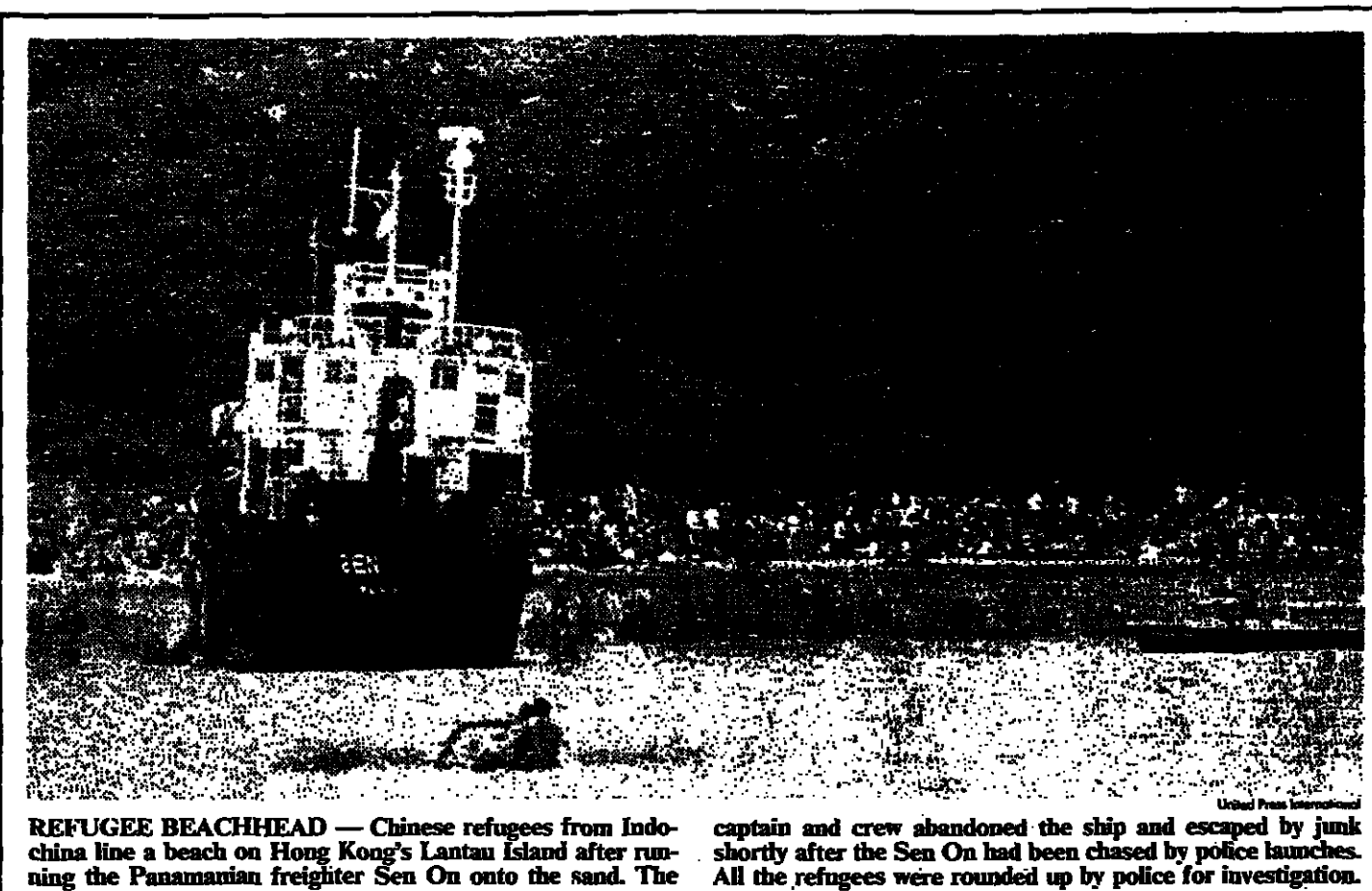
Sadat, Begin

Sadat, Begin Meet in Sinai

Mr. Dayan, who had been the military hero in Israel's capture of the Sinai in 1956 and defense minister when it was occupied in 1967, said to a reporter: "Thank God we won't have to come here with tanks again someday."

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	17	43	Overcast	MADRID	18	44	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	34	N.A.	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA				MILAN	18	64	Rain
ATHENS	25	77	Fair	MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
BERLIN	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	20	63	Showers
BELGRADE	38	82	Fair	MUNICH	22	73	Overcast
BERLIN	35	77	Fair	NEW YORK	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	77	Cloudy	NICE	19	66	Overcast
BUCHAREST	22	71	Cloudy	OSLO	14	57	Overcast
BUDAPEST	27	81	Fair	PARIS	15	59	Showers
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	PRAGUE	26	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Overcast	ROME	28	77	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	SARAJEVO	25	77	Storm
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	17	66	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15	59	Showers	TEHRAN	29	84	Fair
FLORENCE	25	77	Overcast	TEL AVIV	27	79	Mist
FRANKFURT	13	55	Showers	TOKYO	18	66	Cloudy
GENEVA	24	75	Showers	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HIELSINKI	17	63	Fair	VIENNA	28	82	Cloudy
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WARSAW	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	27	80	Fair	WASHINGTON	17	66	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Overcast	ZURICH	14	57	Overcast
LONDON	14	57	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700)



REFUGEE BEACHHEAD — Chinese refugees from Indonesia line a beach on Hong Kong's Lantau Island after running the Panamanian freighter Sen On onto the sand. The captain and crew abandoned the ship and escaped by junk shortly after the Sen On had been chased by police launches. All the refugees were rounded up by police for investigation.

Quebec Nationalists Encouraged by Canada Election

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, May 27 (NYT) — Nationalist forces in Quebec have apparently been revitalized by last Tuesday's federal election in which Canadians voted along ethnic lines. The nationalists see the result as sustaining their contention that Canada is really two nations.

Premier Rene Levesque, whose government seeks sovereignty, said. "Each people has clearly made a choice based on its own identity." And a member of a major independence movement said, "It is English Canada and us."

The Progressive Conservative Party under Joe Clark, an Albertan, won the election without Quebec, which gave it only 2 of its 136 seats. The Liberal Party under Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a French Quebecois, won 67 of the 114 seats in Quebec and only two in the four provinces west of Ontario. Mr. Trudeau is expected to resign June 4 and Mr. Clark will be sworn in the same day.

In the meantime, Mr. Clark's principal problem will be to name a Cabinet that will contain a sufficient number of Quebecois standing in the province to dissipate the feeling here that the defeat of Mr. Trudeau and the Liberals has left Quebec without a share of federal power and can count on itself. In the coming months, the campaign for a referendum

Brazil Labor Leader Defies State Control

SÃO PAULO, Brazil (UPI) — The recent cocktail party at the visiting West German chancellor was not the usual setting for a 33-year-old former lathe maintenance man.

But when union leader Luiz da Silva entered, squeezed into the black suit he had bought for the occasion, he stole the show from Helmut Schmidt, who for invited guests had come from his home in the São Paulo hilltops for a dinner. Silver-haired dignitaries all, Silva bared his teeth and showed for a look. Their long-suffering wives soughed like terns

ad arrests declined by half. "That Mr. da Silva is a macho," union members often say. "A real man."

Mr. da Silva is short and stocky, with a budding beer belly, muscular arms and barrel chest. His curly, black hair and beard enwrap his head like a dark halo. Some female admirers say he looks like a teddy bear.

But the rough mannerisms he brought with him served him well in dealing with workers who get out of hand. When workers who fill the São Bernardo soccer stadium grow

irritable listening to union preachers, Mr. da Silva quiets the hecklers and stops fights. "You're working men who are supposed to be fighting for dignity," he commands. "Show it." The stadium grows calm.

Some say that a man with such control over crowds is a natural politician. Mr. da Silva does not see it that way. "Such a reputation will finish his term as union president in 1981," he says. "I don't intend to continue as head of a union," he says.

El Salvador Gunmen Kill A Leader of Opposition

The kidnappers have demanded the release of political prisoners, a

Inter-American Development Bank Report

Population Growth Slows Latin America

total gross domestic production rose to \$354 billion last year, a figure nearly double that of 1966 and almost trebling that of 1960.

"A large share of the expanded production has been offset, however,

Role for Russia and China

U.S. Seeks Atom-Arms Ban In Indian-Pakistani Zone

They acknowledged that the proposal, modeled on an existing nuclear-free-zone agreement in Latin America, faced obstacles. Pakistan has pushed for such a zone for years, but India has opposed the concept on the ground that it would not be allowed to respond to possible nuclear threats posed by China.

Two Cities In Tuscany

(Continued from Page 1)

Nevertheless, the U.S. initiative was described by several officials as offering the only chance of getting both India and Pakistan to abandon their programs for building nuclear arms. In recent weeks the United States is said to have sought the views of other governments on the feasibility of the proposal.

Low-Level Talks

Officials here said that low-level talks had been held in Washington with Indian and Chinese diplomats and that discussions with Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India would start soon. They said the idea might be raised at the meeting next month in Vienna between President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

A Dot in Sea Could Be Key To Mexico Mineral Wealth

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — Clarion Island is an 11-square-mile dot in the Pacific covered by flowering cactus, surrounded by sandy beach-

Archipelago, of which Clarion is part, gives Mexico control over vast deposits of manganese nodules on the ocean floor.

es, guarded by schools of tuna and whales and, until recently, forgotten by its owner, the Mexican government.

tion was set up there, and last month, like latter-day conquistadors, President Jose Lopez Portillo and a host of officials and journalists made the 500-mile trip from the mainland to raise the flag and sing the national anthem.

With Mexican sovereignty not in doubt, the expedition seemed to fit into Mr. Lopez Portillo's campaign to refocus development away from the mountains toward the fertile coastal regions. He even called for volunteers to colonize Clarion, adding that "fishing could be as important to us as oil."

Amin Reported Preparing for Counterattack

NAIROBI, May 27 (AP) — A U.S. citizen hired to find Idi Amin said he believes the deposed Ugandan dictator, backed by Arab mercenaries, might soon lead a major counterattack against the new Kampala government and the Tanzanian forces that ousted him.

The incident was reported in a news conference today, at which his team in Uganda had located "hundreds and possibly thousands of mercenaries coming from all over the Arab

countries" to bolster pro-Ar troops preparing for a counter-

"They now have more personnel and some very heavy equipment is landing every day around Urua and other places in northwest Uganda," he said. Mr. Walther's claims could not be verified by independent

He said a number of rec-

Mr. Walther, a 37-year-old soldier of fortune, said he was hired by Samuel Flatto-Sharon, a member of the Israeli parliament, to launchers of Eastern European design were among equipment arriving at Marshal Amin's headquarters near Arua.

Meanwhile the London Sun-

Express reported that Marshal Amini and his family have found refuge in Baghdad. It said he is installed in the Iraqi capital under tight security.

1.1-CL-1.D-1

French Sub Launch

PARIS, May 27 (AP) — French Navy authorities postponed indefinitely the launch of a new submarine because of a labor union strike.

nately the launching of the nuclear attack submarine *Provence* at

The workers walked off their jobs over a pay dispute before the

launching. The atmosphere became tense after authorities ordered

workers to be present for the ceremony. About 2,000 workers turned up at the shipyard Friday night and clashed with 500 policemen. Several persons on both sides were injured.



Officials examine engine that fell from the American Airlines DC-10 moments before crash.

Investigation Stalled — Final Toll 273

DC-10 Crash: Cabin Recorder Is Blank

By Norman Kempster

CHICAGO, May 27 — Federal investigators searched yesterday for clues to the cause of the nation's worst airline disaster, the crash of a Los Angeles-bound DC-10 with 273 aboard, while scientists tried to identify the victims on the basis of fragments of bodies.

The investigation suffered a setback when it was discovered that the cockpit voice recorder tape goes blank at the critical moment. Officials said that the tape contained only two possibly significant words — "V.R." and "Damn!" Then it ends abruptly.

V.R. stands for velocity, rotation. It is a check-list command issued from the co-pilot to the pilot indicating that the plane has achieved takeoff speed and that the pilot should rotate the nose upward.

This is the critical point on a takeoff and probably also was the time that the DC-10's left engine separated from the wing.

Federal officials said that possibly significant information from the rest of the tape apparently was lost.

It said, if an engine actually comes off, this creates weight imbalance which could cause the pilot to lose control.

He said that the preliminary investigation has found no evidence of pilot error.

The outboard engines on the DC-10 are bolted, not welded, to the wing. The aircraft is designed to permit the engine to separate without tearing away the rest of the wing.

[The Associated Press reported that investigators know one of four bolts used to hold the engine to the wing was missing from the assembly. On a DC-10, each of the two wing engines is covered by a metal housing, with a pylon on top. The pylon is attached by four bolts to the wing.]

Officials said that it was not known whether the missing bolt was in place on takeoff and fell off just before the crash, or whether it was missing before the craft left the loading bay.

Robert Stein, Cook County's chief medical examiner, said that

some of the dead may never be identified positively because many body bags contain only "arms, legs or a portion of a torso."

Anthropologists Assist

In addition to forensic dentists and pathologists, Dr. Stein said that he had turned to anthropologists, who are skilled in piecing together fossil fragments to form models. He said that he hoped their reconstruction of bodies would aid identification.

Langhorne Bond of the Federal Aviation Administration brushed aside suggestions from Ralph Nader and others that the government should ground the remainder of the commercial fleet of DC-10s until the airworthiness of the craft can be guaranteed.

Mr. Bond said that if the investigation showed a design defect in the plane, the FAA immediately would order repairs on all DC-10s. He said, however, that there is no indication yet that such a situation exists.

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As U.S. Shortages Hamper Competition

Despite Controls, Gas Prices Increasing

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT) — Despite federal price controls, gasoline prices have soared across the United States by an average of 15 cents a gallon this year and prices appear likely to continue rising, according to a variety of government and industry officials.

The average price of a gallon of gasoline in the United States has reached \$1.47 cents a gallon, up

from 67.11 cents at the end of last year, according to a compilation released yesterday by the Lundberg Letter, a trade publication. Most of this increase has occurred in the last six weeks.

In large part, those price increases — which far exceed the increases in crude oil prices by the oil exporting countries — reflect the looseness of the federal price-control formulas, which provide substantial flexibility in setting prices. The

acute shortage of gasoline in the United States has virtually eliminated competition as a means of keeping gasoline prices down, industry experts concede.

The result has been a largely successful effort by oil companies and gasoline dealers to recover their cost increases and improve their profit margins.

\$1.30 a Gallon

In Davis, Calif., for example, the Davis Shortstop Market was recently charging \$1.30 a gallon for self-service regular leaded gasoline — and an investigation by the Department of Energy found that the station was complying with regulations.

"This is the time to be in the gasoline business," one oil industry official in New York said.

The soaring gasoline prices almost certainly reflect as well what is acknowledged to be widespread cheating on the price regulations. So far this year, the Department of Energy has audited 2,256 filling stations, of which 945 were found to be in violation.

The oil companies, which refine gasoline from crude oil, and the gasoline service station owners have been bickering over who is responsible for the rising prices, with each accusing the other of being the major contributor.

But interviews with government and trade sources show that the price increases of 15 cents a gallon divide into rough thirds, with one-third each going to the oil exporting countries, the oil companies who do the refining and the dealers who run the filling stations.

Iran, the oil exporting country that has raised prices sharply. The smallest increase, by Saudi Arabia, was 4.4 cents a gallon. The largest, by Algeria, boosted prices by 16.4 cents a gallon. But the United States produces more than half of its own oil, which has increased in price far more modestly.

5-Cent Overall Increase

The major oil companies say that their costs of crude oil have increased by about 5 cents a gallon overall.

Meanwhile, the major companies are benefitting from a change in pricing regulations put forward by the Department of Energy earlier this year. Known as "tilt," the regulation allows the companies to recover more of their costs by raising gasoline prices. By most estimates, this has yielded about 4 cents a gallon for the companies, and raised the price for the consumer even further.

In addition, the companies have benefited from a long-standing policy known as "bunkers," which allows the companies to save price increases they are entitled to but cannot use at a time of weak demand until a time of stronger demand. In essence, these deferred price increases are "banked."

A number of companies are now making use of this provision.

But the companies say that they are complying with another set of pricing regulations, the voluntary wage-price guidelines of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and that those guidelines have held their price increases below Energy Department ceilings. Council officials could not be reached for comment.

At the retail level, profit margins for dealers have increased by 4.34 cents a gallon so far this year, an increase of 68 percent over 6.42 cents at the end of last year, according to the Lundberg Letter. But dealers contend that this increase merely returns them to where they were in 1974, when margins were about 9.9 cents a gallon. In 1972, the last pre-embargo year, margins averaged about 6.7 cents a gallon.

As with the major companies, the dealers have found that the Department of Energy regulations have accommodated price increases of this size. In the case of the Davis Shortstop Market, federal investigators found that the dealer had "banked" enough costs during previous years to justify the \$1.30 a gallon price.

Prices seem sure to continue their climb. For one thing, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is scheduled to meet next month and another substantial increase in world crude oil prices appears inevitable. Meanwhile, the effects of past price increases have not yet entirely reached the gasoline pump.

For another, President Carter's plan to lift price controls on domestic oil prices begins on June 1 and domestic oil prices, which have been rising at a modest rate, will begin to rise faster.

Ecceit Is Re-Elected Leader of His Party

ANKARA, May 27 (AP) — Premier Bulent Ecceit won re-election as chairman of the Republican Peoples Party in a convention that ended today.

Mr. Ecceit, the only candidate for the post, got 1,218 delegate votes out of 1,334. A proposal to reinstate a 40-member party assembly lost after Mr. Ecceit opposed it.

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Fellow Ku Klux Klansmen comfort David Keiso, 21, who was wounded by gunfire during clash in Decatur, Ala.

Four Injured as Black Protesters, Ku Klux Klan Clash in Alabama

DECATUR, Ala., May 27 (AP) — A protest march yesterday in support of a re-arrested black man convicted of rape ended in gunfire and club swinging. Four persons, two whites and two blacks, were wounded and at least 10 persons were arrested.

The shooting started when 60 robed members of the white-supremacist Ku Klux Klan attempted to block a march by about 70 blacks.

The klansmen met the marchers at a street corner and tossed an effigy of Tommy Hines, the convicted rapist, into the street. Reporters said that the klansmen set the effigy afire and beat it with clubs. Police positioned

themselves between the groups but club swinging broke out when the blacks attempted to proceed.

A reporter said that he heard at least 10 shots fired when the two sides clashed.

Hines, 27, was convicted last October of raping a white woman and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. His arrest led to racial unrest last summer, forcing the courts to move his trial out of the city, where he had attended a school for the mentally retarded.

But racial tension surrounding his prosecution led the Alabama Supreme Court on Friday to order a new trial.

U.S. Oil Truck Hijacked, Cargo of Gasoline Stolen

SANTA ANA, Calif., May 27 — A Shell oil truck was hijacked and its driver kidnapped at gunpoint yesterday in an 8,750-gallon gasoline robbery in Santa Ana, about 40 miles southeast of Los Angeles.

The three men kept Mr. Walker in the van and drove around for three hours. They eventually dropped him off near the recovery site.

Driver James Walker of Gardena, Calif., was captured by three men and later released with minor injuries. The truck was found abandoned near the central Los Angeles Shell Gas plant, but the gasoline was missing, Santa Ana police said.

A Shell station owner estimated that the 8,750 gallons was an average four-day supply worth about \$6,500 wholesale.

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Ohio Democrats Back Kennedy For President

CLEVELAND, May 27 (WP) — The Cuyahoga County Democratic Party Central Committee, its ranks thinned to about 20 percent of normal by a boycott and holiday weekend absences, yesterday approved a resolution to draft Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. for president.

The measure, which simply urges Sen. Kennedy to run in 1980, carried by a smaller-than-expected margin in a standing vote of the fewer than 300 precinct workers who attended the party convention. The county has 1,533 central committee members.

The action put the Cuyahoga County committee on record as the first major political organization in the United States to approve a Kennedy draft formally.

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As U.S. Shipping Begins to Snarl

Truckers Angered by Fuel Restrictions

By Gaylord Shaw

WHEAT RIDGE, Colo., May 27 — Hundreds of trucks are being slowed or forced off the road throughout the West by critical shortages of diesel fuel, a development that is angering drivers and clogging key transportation arteries.

From Arizona to Montana, a survey has found, an increasing number of truck stops are closing because their monthly diesel allocations are exhausted, and drivers who can find an open station are discovering sharp restrictions on the amount of fuel they can purchase.

Authorities say the situation seems certain to worsen. It is already bad enough for Ricky Pruitt, a trucker from Alabama, heading home from the West with an empty trailer. Mr. Pruitt paused at a truck stop in this Denver suburb to look for a load.

He complained about a 50-gallon sales limit imposed by many stations in Western states. "I just got 50 gallons at this corner, 50 gallons across the street," he said, until he filled the truck which holds 200 gallons and averages less than 4 miles a gallon. When he gets back to Birmingham, Mr. Pruitt said, "I'll just park it. I might as well stay home and plant a garden. At least we'll have something to eat."

The implications of the diesel shortage are great because U.S. commerce is heavily dependent on trucking. Last year nearly 30 million trucks traveled 307 billion miles delivering freight. A substantial number of transcontinental truck shipments cross the Rocky Mountains on three interstate highways — I-40 through Arizona and New Mexico, I-70 through Colorado and I-80 through Wyoming and other Western states.

The diesel crisis is crimping those vital arteries. It means, for instance, that California lettuce might not reach homes and restaurants in the Midwest and East, and that Iowa beef might be delayed en route to California supermarkets.

Other segments of industry in the West are being affected. Major coal mines in Wyoming are having difficulty obtaining diesel fuel for their equipment and there are reports that some oil wells that use diesel to power their pumps may have to be shut because of the shortage.

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President Sets the Tone in Semimonthly Sessions

Cabinet Meetings Reflect Evolution of Carter's Style

WASHINGTON (NYT) — At 5:55 Monday morning, the men and women who run the executive branch of the U.S. government began strolling into the Cabinet room in twos and threes. Michael Blumenthal, the treasury secretary, had a kiss for Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, just back from China; Patricia Harris of Housing and Urban Development was chatting with Bob Bergland of Agriculture.

At 9:01, Jimmy Carter came in and slowly made his way around the highly polished oval table to the brown leather chair with a back slightly higher than the others. The general hubbub subsided as he took his seat and the 67th meeting of the Carter Cabinet got under way.

For President Carter, the two-hour meetings on alternate Mondays are a chance to lay out his major priorities and to exhort the heads of the 12 executive departments to greater efforts on behalf of administration programs. They are, also, in the words of an aide, "an effort to make sure that each arm of this octopus knows what the others are doing."

The Cabinet meetings have changed significantly since the early days of the administration and the evolution reflects, to some extent, changes in the way that Mr. Carter runs his government.

"He's given up on the show-and-tell sessions we used to have in the early days in which he went around the table calling on each member to speak his piece," Mr. Bergland said. "Now he has his own agenda, which none of us sees in advance, and he sets the pace and tone."

On Monday morning, that agenda was written in Mr. Carter's

Palmer-method hand on a single piece of White House note paper. Reading it aloud at the start of the session, Mr. Carter ticked off the major issues of the day: energy, the 1980 budget, Congress, Rhodesia, Turkey, Cyprus and a half-dozen other domestic and foreign subjects.

"It's sort of a hidden-agenda technique that prevents the secretaries from preparing little set-piece speeches on their pet projects," an aide said. "It saves a lot of time."

The Cabinet meetings were held weekly until April of last year, when, by a consensus of the participants that that was too frequent, the schedule was changed to semi-monthly.

Nonetheless, Mr. Carter has convened the Cabinet more frequently and more regularly than any president since Dwight D. Eisenhower. Neither John F. Kennedy nor Lyndon B. Johnson had much patience for Cabinet meetings and Richard Nixon called them only rarely during his second term.

The Carter Cabinet also has set records for longevity. Its members have all served for the full 28 months of the administration, compared to the average of 22 months for individual Cabinet members in this century. Mr. Carter has said repeatedly that he hopes to keep the same team for his full first term, although only one president — Franklin Pierce — has managed that before.

Each Friday, the secretaries send Mr. Carter a one- or two-page summary of each department's activities. (Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus' summaries usually are the most succinct, Mrs. Harris usually

the wordiest. White House aides said.) On the Friday before a Cabinet meeting, these are boiled down by Jack Watson Jr., the secretary to the Cabinet, who submits a tentative agenda to Mr. Carter on Saturday. But it is the president who decides which subjects he wants to raise.

The atmosphere Monday morning was businesslike but relaxed. Mr. Carter began by nodding toward the empty chair across from him and noting that Vice President Mondale was in Boston with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass.

"Whose idea was it to send the vice president out of town?" Robert Strauss, the special trade representative, asked sarcastically to the laughter of his colleagues. "He volunteered," the president said with a grin.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Carter expressed his concern about the possible defeat of legislation pending in Congress to implement the Panama Canal treaties, which, he said, would not delay the transfer of the canal to Panama but would embarrass the United States. He said that each Cabinet member would be given a list of key congressmen to contact, adding: "I would like you to do this personally and not delegate it to someone else."

'Characters' Established

Sounding a bit like a schoolteacher upbraiding a recalcitrant class, the president also criticized the secretaries for failing to fulfill an executive order calling for the elimination of unnecessary government regulations and red tape.

"Three or four of the departments have done an excellent, a good job," he said, "the others a fair or very poor job."

After 67 meetings, the Cabinet "characters," as a participant described them, are well-established. Mr. Strauss and Attorney General Griffin Bell usually provide the humor; Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, is the most loquacious; Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Mrs. Harris are the most contentious; Mr. Andrus is the tersest. "None of them is shy or reluctant to speak out, even on issues not in their fields," Mr. Watson said.

There have been fierce debates over specific issues, such as the administration's position on the Alan Bakke "reverse-discrimination" case, but no shouting matches. "We're all ladies and gentlemen," Mrs. Harris said with a mischievous smile. "We behave ourselves."

In addition to the secretaries, a score of leading administration officials, including Adm. Stansfeld Turner, the director of the CIA, routinely attend the sessions. On Monday morning, Rosalynn Carter, the president's wife, came into the room about 9:20 and listened from a chair near the door.

Each of the brown leather chairs bears a brass plaque on the back with the secretary's name and dates of office. "As compensation for sitting through all these long meetings," an aide observed, "they get to buy their chairs when they retire — at \$400 per copy."

—TERENCE SMITH

Will Israel Now Protect Egypt?

How the worm has turned since Egypt and Israel agreed a month ago to begin to negotiate on the future of the West Bank and Gaza this weekend. Before accepting a peace treaty, Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet was in a tizzy because it wanted Egypt to promise neutrality if Israel were attacked by other Arab nations. Today, that same Cabinet is in turmoil because it cannot agree on how to help Egypt against those very nations.

The Arab League has set out to strangle Egypt economically so as to destroy the Camp David accords. Much of its boycott may be ineffectual theater, but some of it hurts. Even President Sadat's warm friends in the Sudan are being lured or bribed to join the attack. Israel and the United States, like it or not, are cast in this war of nerves as Egypt's allies. If they would shield Sadat and the peace accords, they need to find ways to divide the alliance against him. Israel cannot accomplish this alone, but neither can the United States without Israel's help.

In one sense, Egypt and Israel meet again as antagonists, struggling over how much "autonomy" is to be offered the occupied Palestinians. But that perspective is surreal as long as no Palestinians and Jordanians sit at the table and in fact reject Sadat as their representative. A more practical view is to think of the United States, Egypt and Israel as groping jointly now for formulas that will tempt other Arabs to recognize advantage in the Camp David process.

Conflicting values coexist in all three delegations. Sadat has sometimes given the impression that he cares nothing for the Palestinians; but more often he seems genuinely persuaded that Israel could trade most of the territories it occupied in 1967 for effective security arrangements. The United States, too, has wavered, sometimes pushing for an Egyptian-Israeli peace at any cost, sometimes pressing for a comprehensive settlement as the only kind worth having.

And now a similar ambivalence is evident in the Israeli government. Begin's ministers

of defense and foreign affairs plainly want to help Sadat against his Arab critics by offering a Palestinian autonomy that can be recognized as generous and as a promise of still greater independence in the future. But Begin insists on the most grudging possible offer and a negotiating committee led by hard-liners.

If Sadat really deserts the Palestinians, he will keep most Arabs united against him and jeopardize the peace with Israel that he prizes. For their own sake, the Israelis should not want to see him so exposed. If, as seems more likely, Sadat seeks an evolution toward genuine Palestinian autonomy and a wider acceptance of Israel, then he and Begin have a joint obligation. Instead of haggling now over water rights and police powers in the West Bank, they need to search, together, for principles that would allow at least some Palestinians to argue for joining the discussion.

As long as Begin rejects genuine self-government for Palestinians, even eventually, and keeps building new West Bank settlements, and forecloses all discussion of new arrangements in Jerusalem, he guarantees that no Palestinians will dare appear at the table. Perhaps that is what he wants. Perhaps he prefers occupying the West Bank and more than a million Arabs by force, inside a Biblical Israel, to a process that might lead half the Arab world to accept a smaller Israel.

The dissent in his ranks, however, implies that there is political support in Israel for offering more than token autonomy. And that is the tendency that the United States should encourage. Imprecise and imperfect as they are, the Camp David formulas offer the best hope in 30 years for further accommodations. It would be a tragedy not to see where they might lead because some Israelis are insensitive to the tremor in Egypt's lonely embrace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

West German Presidency

The one thing the German people didn't need at this stage of their development was to have the foreign press carry headlines like "Ex-Nazi Voted West German President." The choice of Karl Carstens for that symbolic post would be jarring any time; it was especially so on a day that should have been an occasion for Western celebration: the 30th anniversary of the Bonn Republic.

Democracy has unquestionably taken root in West Germany. Its constitution, strongly influenced by Americans and the U.S. federal system, has lasted more than twice as long as the Weimar Republic after World War I. It is an achievement even more extraordinary than the economic miracle that supports it in important ways.

Not everything about West Germany pleases democrats at home or friends abroad. Under terrorist challenges, laws were passed that curb civil liberties and could be misused. Schools remain authoritarian and a source of youthful rebellion. Small neo-Nazi groups appear, disappear and reappear. But radicals of the right and left have never won significant influence. Two major parties, the center-right Christian Democrats and the center-left Social Democrats, have succeeded each other in power, each usually allied with the small centrist Free Democratic Party. Stability seems assured.

One has to wonder, however, about the insensitivity of the Christian Democrats, who elected Carstens with their slender majority in the Federal Assembly. They had other candidates, and also the option of re-electing President Walter Scheel, a Free Democrat who was the big favorite in public opinion polls.

Carstens' Nazi past was never before an

issue as he pursued a distinguished postwar career as lawyer, academic, Foreign Office official, deputy and finally speaker of the lower house. He joined the SA, Hitler's brown-shirted paramilitary units, in 1933 at the age of 18. He applied for Nazi Party membership while a student in 1937 and was accepted in 1940, while in military service. He admits to opportunism: he joined because it was necessary to get ahead. A German tribunal under American supervision found him in 1948 to have been a nominal rather than active Nazi.

Others with similar records have risen to more powerful positions, including former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger. Since most Germans had followed Hitler, routine Nazi affiliation has not been a great political burden. But the presidency has little power; it is nothing but a symbol. And this new symbol is unfortunate, as the Social Democrats emphasized with their last-minute nomination of Annemarie Renger, a former speaker with a clear anti-Nazi record.

Troubling also is the fact that Carstens is hardly an ideal representative of present-day Germany. (He is the first opposition president and his aides sit in even in the closed Cabinet meetings of Chancellor Schmidt.) Carstens stands at the conservative end of his party and was elevated with the help of the controversial right-wing leader, Franz-Josef Strauss of Bavaria. On the heels of this triumph, Strauss became a candidate for chancellor next year. Such a shift to the right among the Christian Democrats could bitterly polarize West Germany's politics. All in all, we would have wished for a nobler observance of democracy's anniversary in Bonn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Judging Carstens

The fact that the West German president-elect has not been in politics long and is clearly less at home canvassing for votes than when showing his powers of leadership, is perhaps the most important objection that can be urged against his nomination. As to his capability to hold high office, not the slightest doubt exists. It remains to be seen whether he will radiate as much personality as his predecessor, Walter Scheel. Scheel's former membership of a Nazi organization has not been a hindrance to him, and there seems little reason why future President Carstens should be judged by a more stringent yardstick just because he happens to have

been nominated by the Christian Democrats.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

It is a great pity that the West Germans have chosen as their new president a man who was a member of the Nazi Party and a former storm trooper with Adolf Hitler's notorious SA paramilitary force. Even though Karl Carstens makes the familiar claim that he had no ideological commitment to the Nazis, his election will cause grave offense to many friends of West Germany. For those who cannot forget the Nazi persecution of the Jews, there are 6 million reasons why he should not have become president.

—From the *Sunday Mirror* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 28, 1904

PARIS — This newspaper's report on the danger of New York streets for automobiles has prompted the following letter: "Paris is a perfect Eldorado for automobiles. Here they can kill and destroy as many lives as they like; no one would make a revolution on that account. The nearly 100 persons killed by automobiles in Paris last year almost all belonged to the working class. The tears of their relatives do not count, for we do not come in touch with them. Our cars act as guillotines, and are allowed as long as they do not run over any members of the leading political parties."

Fifty Years Ago

May 28, 1929

NEW YORK — A super-city carved out of three states, with a population of 20 million, is envisaged in the latest recommendations of the Regional Planning Commission. New York would be the heart of this mammoth 20th-century metropolis. A belt-line at the limit of the super-city would provide delivery of both freight and passengers to their destination in any part of the area without delay. Under the system the commuter could walk a short distance to a station near his home and take the belt-line train, which would land him near work without the many transfers now necessary.



Class Divisions Over Energy

By William G. Tucker

LOS ANGELES — Now that it appears that the "nuclear option" in the energy problems of the United States may be in jeopardy, before we jettison nuclear power altogether it would be useful to examine carefully what the alternatives are going to be. In particular, the public should be wary of being led down imaginary energy paths by environmentalists.

The irony of the environmentalists' opposition to nuclear energy is that, in the past 15 years, they have traveled in one big circle. When environmentalists came onto the scene in the early 1960s, most of the nation's electricity was being generated with coal. The environmentalists, notably the Sierra Club, objected because of air-pollution problems and said nuclear power was the best alternative.

Now, 15 years later, they have decided that nuclear power is not the answer and that we should return to coal. Do these revolving options represent serious proposals, or are environmentalists just plying pipers leading us around in circles until the public becomes too dizzy to remember what it wanted in the first place?

Upper Echelons

I think the most important thing to recognize about environmentalists is that, essentially, they don't want any solution to the energy problem. The reason is quite simple. Environmentalists are mostly people from the upper echelons of society — well-to-do, well-educated professionals who are not particularly dependent on industry and are more or less materially satisfied. They do not see any great threat in the loss of a few manufacturing jobs, the closing of a few plants or a leveling off of the economy. In fact, in many ways they would prefer it that way. More jobs, more economic growth and more mass consumption simply mean that more people will be climbing the economic ladder and demanding what they already possess.

More energy and more growth mean more people trying to move into the suburbs, more people

crowding the beaches, more people invading the woods and private sanctuaries with jeeps, campers and snowmobiles. To anyone who already has the advantage of affluence and privacy, the status quo and "no-growth" economies have very positive aspects.

It is not that the rich, the poor or the middle classes are any more or less affected by the threat of air pollution, ozone depletion or nuclear accidents. Indeed, these environmental dilemmas have a nice, egalitarian way of spreading themselves around and of affecting everyone almost equally.

The difference is that people who are not prosperous are more willing to make sacrifices in environmental areas in order to achieve economic gains, while people who are already prosperous are satisfied with the way things are. The labor unions and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been two of the strongest proponents of nuclear power, while the opposition has been unmistakably centered in the upper-middle and professional classes. And, while many anti-nuclear enthusiasts claim the Harrisburg accident has revived the old civil-rights and anti-poverty movements of the 1960s, the half of the coalition that gave those movements their moral imperative — the poor — is no longer there.

'Clean' Alternatives?

The illusions that dominate the present tendency to scrap nuclear power are, first, that environmentalists will be any more willing to accept coal or other "hard" and "dirty" alternatives instead, and second, that there are some mythical "clean" and "soft" alternatives available somewhere over the horizon. Environmental groups are already standing four-square against coal energy in nearly every instance where it has been proposed.

The Natural Resources Defense Council has tied up new leases on Western federal coal lands until at least 1982 by challenging the Department of Interior's environmental-impact statements. National environmental groups have continu-

ously opposed coal-burning plants in every location, urban and rural. One of the great environmental victories of the 1970s was the successful blocking of the Kaiparowits coal plant in Utah, a generating unit that would have involved no urban pollution and no transport of coal, and that would have supplied 3 million kilowatts to California. As a result, California utilities had to push ahead with several nuclear plants.

Prester John

As for solar energy, it will probably emerge as one of the great myths of the era, like Prester John, the legendary Christian king in the Middle Ages who was always about to start a rear-guard attack on Islam. Certainly, if all the homes in America were converted to solar heating and hot water, we could probably cut our electrical demand by 10 to 15 percent. Solar voltaics may also play a part someday, and there has been some promising progress in this area.

But to think that solar energy can provide our basic electrical needs, as 43 percent of the public now believes can be accomplished within five years, according to one recent poll, is a frightening self-deception.

The great illusion that environmentalists have been able to perpetuate is that, while they are always opposed to "this" form of energy, they are in favor of "some other" form of energy. In fact, they favor no more energy and are perfectly content with the status quo. In blocking further economic progress and working against broadening material consumption, environmentalists have begun dividing American society into the oldest and most persistent conflict in history — the battle between the "haves" and the "have-nots."

Much as they picture themselves as an abused minority at war with the evil forces of "the system," there can be no illusion about who they are — they are the "haves."

(William G. Tucker is a contributing editor of *Harper's* magazine.)

Looking Beyond the Gas Lines

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The latest fuel shortage is blamed on the Iranian Revolution, and it may be useful if it reminds us of the fragile links between the Middle East and the industrial nations of the world.

This particular and temporary inconvenience in the United States is only an early warning signal of more serious problems to come. It has finally made the country more conscious of the need to conserve fuel, as the demand for smaller automobiles indicates, but the deeper implications of the problem are still not part of the public debate in this country.

Fortunately, a few people here and elsewhere are trying to define the political, strategic, and philosophic meanings of this fuel crisis.

One of them is Charles Malik, former ambassador to Washington from Lebanon, who is looking beyond the gas lines and the Ayatollah Khomeini to the end of the century.

'Pearl Harbor'

"The Iranian revolution," he said recently in a Washington speech, "is the Pearl Harbor of our day. Indeed, what else could have waked up the West from its easygoing slumber, its false sense of self-sufficiency. Unlike the thunderbolt of Pearl Harbor, it grinds its effect upon the West slowly, but it grinds it exceedingly [small]."

"The Ayatollah Khomeini may not last. I believe he is not going to last. I believe Khomeini is the Kerensky of the Iranian Revolution. I believe he is going to be superseded by a Marxist-Communist regime closely linked to the Soviet Union."

Malik is reassured by the political decision of the United States to help bring Egypt and Israel together and particularly to continue talking to Sadat and Begin, as Secretary of State Vance has been doing these last few days.

He sees this, even if the people and Congress of the United States do not yet quite see it, as a recognition that the uninterrupted flow of oil from the Middle East is a matter of "life or death" to the West and Japan. And that, by underwriting the Sadat-Begin compromise peace, President Carter has made clear

that the condition of life in the West — the uninterrupted flow of oil — will be "insured by every means and at any cost."

It is not at all sure here in Washington that the U.S. government, let alone the American people, have made so definite a decision, but Malik insists that the power of the United States has moved into the Middle East and that the security domain of the West has now been extended beyond the Atlantic into the Eastern Mediterranean.

"The Truman Doctrine of the late '40s and the Eisenhower Doctrine of the late '50s," he says, "were only mild precursors of what might now be termed the Carter doctrine of the late '70s."

"You have no idea of the depth and extent of your inextricable involvement in the Near East now. This is a stunningly new fact in your history and the history of the world."

Malik is not so confident, however, that the American people see the historical and cultural significance of this strategic move to assure the supply of oil from the Mediterranean. For in his mind, while the Mediterranean may now be a strategic extension of the Atlantic, culturally, the Atlantic is an extension of the Mediterranean — and Europe and the United States are accidentally coming back to their roots.

Where, he asks, would Europe and the United States be — even Russia — without Athens and Rome, without Alexandria and Constantinople, without Antioch and Jerusalem; without the characters of the alphabet that were first perfected at Byblos on the coast of the Lebanon?

The imperative need now, he believes, is to think beyond the loss of gas to the loss of memory and spirit and will, and to make clear to all, especially to the Soviet Union, that the West simply will not allow itself to be strangled for lack of fuel or isolated from its spiritual heritage.

"The problem of the West," he concludes, "is to return and hold fast to its roots and origins. This is what China and Iran are saying to you, each in its own way, and both without saying it. This is what the pope is telling you by saying it."

This is what your deepest thinkers and souls are telling you by saying it.

"The problem of the West is to realize, in deepest humility, what it means to be heir to the richest, deepest and most creative civilization, to pray to be worthy of this priceless trust, to tend it in fear and trembling, and with the utmost love."

—1979, *The New York Times*.

Letters

What Went Wrong

James Reston in "Who's to Blame?" (HT, May 14) for the U.S. gas crisis finds "the people" guilty. He neglects the timidity and faulty judgement of governments like Truman's, which lost us China, or Eisenhower's, which sabotaged the Suez operation, or Kennedy's, which allowed the Berlin Wall to go up, not to mention the Vietnam entanglement.

"The people" went wrong only in voting for, or supporting, liberal leaders instead of more intuitive ones like General MacArthur or Barry Goldwater who, remember, wanted to bomb Hanoi so as to end the war years earlier.

The gas shortage may be news today, and in the years to come, but its real cause happened in 1956.

N.C. CUMMINS.

London.

Irish Solution

The victims of Britain in Ulster (HT May 19-20) are the Irish and British who die as a result of terrorism. Where do human rights and limbs stand when a bomb is thrown into a pub? Where, too, democracy?

The first step to peace is a united public opinion concerning the facts. The second is a practical proposal or proposals concerning the future of the half million minority in Northern Ireland — population movement within Ulster, perhaps a redrawing of the border afterward, emigration to Eire or to the U.S.A. — and the third is the implementation of the second. The fourth and

Adventures in Metanalysis

Choice Candy Date For Pullet Surprise

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The most saluted man in America is Richard Stans. Legions of schoolchildren place their hands over their hearts to pledge allegiance to the flag, "and to the republic for Richard Stans."

With all due patriotic fervor, the same kids salute "one nation, under guard." Some begin with "I pledge a legion to the flag," others with "I led the pigeons to the flag." This is not a new phenomenon. When they come to "one nation, indivisible," this generation is as likely to say, "one naked individual" as a previous generation was to murmur, "one nation and a vegetable."

"The Stars Banged Banger" is a great source for these creative mishearings: "the donkey light," "oh, the ramrods we washed," "grapefruit through the night" that our flag was still there.

Then there is the good Mrs. Shirley Murphy of the 134th Psalm: "Shirley, good Mrs. Murphy, shall follow me all the days of my life." (Surely, goodness and mercy would not lead us into Penn Station.)

Same Sounds

We all hear the same sounds. But until we are directed by the written word to the intended meaning, we may give free rein to our imagination to invent our own meanings. ("Free rein" has to do with letting horses run; some people are changing the metaphor to government, spelling it "free reign.")

Children make sounds fit the sense in their own heads. In "God Bless America," the misheard line "Through the night with a light from a bulb" makes more practical sense than "a light from above." Writes David Thomas of Maine: "In Sunday school I used to sing, 'I will follow Henry Joyce,' part of a hymn. Who Henry Joyce was didn't concern me — I was following him at the top of my lungs. When I learned to read, I found the words were 'I will follow and rejoice.'"

Sometimes that awakening never takes place. "To all intents and purposes," a nice old phrase, is sometimes spoken as — and written as — "for all intensive purposes." With the onset of adulthood, correction should not be taken for granted — or "taken for granite." In the song "Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds" (its title subliminally plugging LSD), the phrase "the girl with kaleidoscope eyes" came across to one grandmoother as "the girl with collins eyes."

What is this mistaken hearing called? Recently, I remembered that I had called handleader Guy Lombardo "Gyulium Bardo," and asked for other examples of "false homonyms." That was a slight misnomer; homonyms are words pronounced the same, but with different meanings. Along with the other examples sent in — crooner Victor Moan, actress Sophie Aloran, musician "Big Spider" Beck, foot-foot ball back Frank O'Harris, novelist Gorvey Doll — came instruction from linguists too mentionable to the numerate. In each category, child-like translation can lead to semantic change.

The Geylum Bardo syndrome — the simple misdivision of words — is called metanalysis. Many of the words we use correctly today are mistaken divisions of the past, a "napron" in Middle English became an "apron" — the "n" slid over to the left; an "ekename" of six centuries ago became a "nickname" — the "n" slid to the right.

In a future century, some of today's metanalyses may become accepted English. An exorbitant charge is called "a nominal egg," perhaps committed by a "next-door neighbor." Some runners, poised at the starting line, hear "On your marks, get set, go!" Millions of children consider that

there is one letter of the alphabet between "k" and "p," called "ellemenno."

Metacologists on television who speak of "a patchy fog" do not realize that many creative viewers take that to be "Apache fog," which comes in on little cat feet to scalp the unsuspecting sender. Affiliants seeking official witness go to a land called "Notar Republic," and Danny Boy, hero of "The Londonderry Air," casts a backward glance at what is often thought of as "The London Derriere." Future historians may wonder why chicken-hearted journalists coveted "the Pullet Surprise."

• The "Jose, can you see?" syndrome — the transmutation of words when they pass through different cultures or languages — is known to linguists as the Law of Hobson-Jobson. British soldiers in India heard the Mohamadan cry "Ya-Hasan, Ya-Hasan!" and called it "Jobson-Jobson." Noel Parris, a Dartmouth College reports that American soldiers in Japan transmuted a popular Japanese song, "Shi-na-na-Yaru," into "She Ain't Got No Yo-Yo." Similarly, "O Tannenbaum" is sometimes rendered "Oh, atom bomb."

• Semantic change can come from malapropisms, named after Mrs. Malaprop, a character in "The Rivals," a 1775 play by Richard Sheridan. More people than you suspect read and pronounce mistakes as "malapropisms" and others hum what they call "the bronze hullyaby," though it must spin Brahms in his grave. One fascinating malapropism is "to hold in escarole," which combines the escrow function with the slang metaphor of money as lettuce.

• Folk etymology is the term for the creation of new words by mistake or misunderstanding or mispronunciation. "Tawdry," for example, came from Saint Audrey's, a place where cheap merchandise was sold. In today's language, "hardbaited" is often glibly and irresponsibly misspelled "hairbaited," perhaps on the notion that the hair is near the brain.

The slurred "and" is one of the prolific changers of phrases. When "hard and fast" is spoken quickly, it becomes "hard 'n' fast," which sometimes gets transformed to "hard-as-fast-les." In the same way, the old "whole kit 'n' caboodle" is occasionally written as "kitten caboodle," a good name for a satchel in which to carry a cat. ("Up and atom!" is not a member of this group; it belongs with those Christmas carolers singing, "Oh, atom bomb.")

Spit and Image

Let's you think that such mistakes can never permanently implant themselves in the language, consider "spit 'n' image." One long-time meaning of "spit" is "to spit," but "spit" is often glibly and irresponsibly misspelled "hairbaited," perhaps on the notion that the hair is near the brain. The slurred "and" is one of the prolific changers of phrases. When "hard and fast" is spoken quickly, it becomes "hard 'n' fast," which sometimes gets transformed to "hard-as-fast-les." In the same way, the old "whole kit 'n' caboodle" is occasionally written as "kitten caboodle," a good name for a satchel in which to carry a cat. ("Up and atom!" is not a member of this group; it belongs with those Christmas carolers singing, "Oh, atom bomb.")

What all-inclusive term can we use to encompass the changes that our brains make in the intended meaning of what we hear? Linguists suggest "homophone," "unwitting paronomasia," and "agnomination," but those terms sound like fancied dirty words to me.

I prefer "mondegreen." This is a word coined in a 1954 *Harper's* Magazine article, "The Death of Lady Mondegreen" by Sylvia Wright, which reported on the doings of "Gladly, the cross-eyed bear" (the way many children hear "Gladly the Cross I'd bear"), and other sound-alikes. Miss Wright recalled a Scottish ballad, "The Bonny Earl of Murray" from Thomas Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," which sounded to her like this: "Ye Highlands and ye Lowlands, Oh, where have ye been? They have slain the Earl of Murray, And Lady Mondegreen."

She envisioned the bonny earl holding the beautiful Lady Mondegreen's hand, both bleeding profusely, but faithful unto death. By now, Miss Wright wrote, "several of you more alert readers are jumping up and down in your impatience to interrupt and point out that, according to the poem, after they killed the Earl of Murray, they laid him on the green. I know about this, but I won't give in to it. Leaving him to die all alone without even anyone to hold his hand — I won't have it."

I have a whole cisternful of mondegreens. But a nuff is a nuff.

—1979, *The New York Times*.

Government's Strategy

Elections Over, War Pace Is Increasing in Rhodesia

By David B. Ottaway

NYANYAZZI, Rhodesia, May 27 (WP) — The way Martin Robe, district commissioner of Melssetter, tells it, his is the area of the country hardest hit by the guerrilla war. Convoys heading for Fort Victoria and onward to South Africa along the main road running through his district in eastern Rhodesia are regularly ambushed by guerrillas. Forty-two whites have been killed by them in the last three years, and of the 160 white farmers once settled around Melssetter town, fewer than 10 now remain. As for Cashel, a town in his district bordering on Mozambique that once had 110 white farmers, "You can count them on the fingers of one hand," Mr. Robe said. In Nyanyazzi itself, guerrillas have burned a row of shops along the highway and killed or kidnapped their owners. Taking reports and observers to a polling station farther down the road would have been "too dangerous" because of the likelihood of land mines, Mr. Robe remarked.

Large Escort Needed

Melssetter district, he said, harbors somewhere between 300 and 450 "terrorists," as the authorities refer to the nationalist guerrillas, and is no place for visitors to go wandering about without a large military escort.

Melssetter seems a good microcosm of the tug-of-war under way all across Rhodesia for both control of the land and allegiance of the 6.8 million blacks. It also provides some insight into the government strategy to take the war to the guerrillas following the elections and some evidence that many nationalists may be wavering in their loyalty to their leaders, who are determined to fight on.

From most appearances and even official accounts, Melssetter, like a number of other Eastern and Western border districts, already has fallen largely under guerrilla control. In fact, a fair portion of Rhodesia's countryside has become a patchwork of areas dominated by guerrillas and government troops with each side periodically attacking into the other's territory.

Some guerrilla "patches," the African tribal trust lands, are virtually in the outskirts of the capital. In addition, the guerrillas seem to be solidly entrenched in a 50-to-100-mile-wide strip running along most of the country's border. Short of manpower, the government has been concentrated on defending the white farms and urban areas in the country's center.

Traveling through these guerrilla-dominated areas is eerie, as guerrillas taken right to the Mozambique border during the April elections found out. The scattered local population just ignored the heavily armed convoy while the soldiers guarding it kept grenade launchers, heavy machine guns and rifles at the ready for an ambush at any moment. Yet, it still remains mostly a

shadowy war of long-range shellings, quick ambushes and nighttime hit-and-run attacks on farms and lightning forays into the cities. "Contacts," as an exchange of fire is called, are common, but rarely do the two sides stand and fight in sustained close combat.

This may change soon. The guerrillas travel in much larger groups more regularly now — 50 to more than 100 — and are becoming more aggressive.

Mr. Robe, however, says that the election of the new government under a black president and prime minister should lead to a radical change. "I think it's correct to say a lot of terrorists are going to come and hand themselves in after the elections," he remarked. "A lot of them are just sitting on the fence, waiting to see."

This widespread belief among whites and blacks involved in setting up the new black-led government is based partly on the failure of the estimated 12,000 guerrillas inside the country to launch a promised general offensive to halt last month's elections.

In fact, the war seems to have pretty much picked up where it left off briefly during the elections, when the guerrillas would have been foolhardy to challenge the 70,000 to 100,000 Rhodesian security forces mobilized for the occasion.

Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo have announced war plans for this year that include zeroing in on economic targets, road and rail links and white farms "to grind settler business to a halt."

No Manpower Problem

Neither the Nkomo nor Mugabe wing of the front has a manpower problem at this point. Both groups are swamped with refugees who provide a steady stream of recruits from their camps in Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. There are probably close to 200,000 refugees living outside Rhodesia.

Each group has its special problems, however. Mr. Mugabe has been chronically short of arms and some of his guerrillas are sent into Rhodesia with old weapons and little ammunition, according to the Rhodesians. They concede, however, that he has successfully gotten the bulk of his forces once based in Mozambique into the country.

By contrast, Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla army has become almost trapped in its camps in Zambia and Angola where they have taken thousands of casualties from Rhodesian bombings and raids in the last six months.

On the other hand, Mr. Nkomo boasts of plenty of arms and promises to introduce shortly "much more sophisticated weapons" into the war. He already has used SA-7 portable missiles — provided by the Soviet Union or East Germany — from inside Rhodesia to shoot down two Air Rhodesia passenger planes.



A Rhodesian woman aims as she tries to fire a submachine gun at a firing range. Self-defense training continues, as does the threat of attacks by guerrillas, even after the recent national elections.

Groups Mount Major Effort

U.S. Blacks Lobby for Rhodesia Sanctions

By Thomas A. Johnson

NEW YORK, May 27 (NYT) — U.S. black groups have mounted one of their largest lobbying efforts on an international issue in an attempt to persuade the Carter administration not to revoke the sanctions against Rhodesia.

Stung by the recent Senate vote urging the administration to lift the sanctions, leaders of the black effort say that they plan next week to supplement the recent speeches, appearances before congressional committees and letter-writing campaigns with more direct and intense talks with members of Congress.

"We'll have groups walking the halls and talking to everybody worth talking to in an effort to drive the message home," said Randall Robinson, the executive director of TransAfrica, a Washington-based black lobbying organization concentrating on African and Caribbean affairs.

Mr. Robinson and other blacks did not rule out the possibility of demonstrations before June 15, the date by which Mr. Carter has said that he would make his decision.

U.S. Law

A 1978 law requires the president to lift the sanctions if he determines that a government has been installed in Rhodesia by free elections and has demonstrated a willingness to negotiate with the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization.

As a result of elections last month, a government led for the first time by a black prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will be inaugurated in Salisbury early in June. The campaign is being coordinated with the lobbying efforts of church, labor and other interest groups in cooperation with the

Washington Office on Africa, an educational organization. Sources in Congress and the State Department have called the degree of activity unprecedented.

Some of these sources said that earlier black efforts had been few and so weak as to have been generally ineffective. A congressional source said, "They may not prevail this time but they will not be ignored this time."

Black citizens active in African affairs long have complained that their community has shown too little interest in African issues, and they have urged the development of a black lobby for Africa similar to the lobbies that support Israel and Ireland.

The lobbying on the Rhodesian sanctions is being described by many blacks as a test of the president's commitment to human rights and to what he and Andrew Young, the ambassador to the United Nations, had led Third World nations to believe was a new U.S. policy on Africa.

The effort also is seen as a proving ground for the attempt by U.S. blacks to organize an influential foreign-affairs lobby. It also will determine how black voters view Mr. Carter's re-election hopes, some blacks say.

In a recent series of meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and in testimony at House committee hearings, many leaders of black organizations urged that the sanctions not be lifted against Rhodesia until "a genuine empowerment of blacks has been achieved there." The sanctions were invoked in 1966 by the UN Security Council with U.S. support and were expanded in 1968.

The black leaders contended, as did a recent letter to Mr. Carter signed by 185 influential and predominantly black citizens, that "to do otherwise would destroy the little credibility our nation has recently enjoyed in Africa."

State Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia, who has made these points on a national lecture tour as well as in a newspaper and television column, said that Mr. Carter should see that keeping the sanctions "would show clearly that the African policy his administration began with is still intact."

He and others spoke of a growing discontent that blacks feel toward the Carter administration and said that it might be eased by maintaining the sanctions against Rhodesia.

When asked how blacks might influence the White House, Mr. Robinson said, "We provide the margin of electability for any Democratic presidential candidate." He added, "To the extent we put Africa on our agenda, we feel that we can have an impact on the administration."

Mr. Robinson and others, including Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian guerrilla leader who is visiting the United States, have maintained

OAU Will Reject Regime Chosen In Rhodesia Vote

NAIROBI, May 27 (AP) — The Organization of African Unity says that it will not recognize Bishop Abel Muzorewa's new Rhodesian government and warned the United States and Britain not to support that country's first black leader.

"The OAU believes that the two powers will not be deceived by the rangings of some pressure groups in their countries to try to present the sham elections in Zimbabwe as free and fair," a statement issued by the black African member nations said. Zimbabwe is the African name for Rhodesia.

The U.S. Senate has called on President Carter to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia following last month's universal suffrage elections to elect Rhodesia's first black-majority government. Bishop Muzorewa's party won 51 seats in the 100-seat Assembly and he is to be installed as prime minister next month.

The sanctions were imposed by the United Nations a decade ago against the white government in Salisbury. British legislators representing the new Conservative government monitored the voting and said that they found it to be free and fair.

that the United States would risk making unnecessary enemies in Africa by ending the sanctions.

2d U.K. Envoy Named

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — Lord Harlech, a former ambassador to Washington, was named yesterday by the Foreign Office to visit black African states in Britain's new initiative on Rhodesia. No date for his departure was given.

He is the second special envoy named by Britain's Conservative government to deal with the Rhodesian situation. Foreign Office Undersecretary Derek Day will leave next week for Rhodesia.

Bourguiba Gives Pardons to 263

PARIS, May 27 (AP) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has pardoned 263 persons jailed following riots in January of last year, Tunisian Embassy sources have disclosed here.

Mr. Bourguiba signed the pardons in Paris, where he is undergoing medical treatment, the sources said.

They added that most of the persons pardoned had been freed on parole months earlier.

Obituaries

George Brent — Film Star of 30s, 40s

SAN DIEGO, May 27 (AP) — Actor George Brent, 75, a veteran of more than 100 films and 300 plays, was found dead in his nearby Solana Beach home last night.

Mr. Brent apparently died of natural causes, the San Diego County coroner's office said. He had emphysema. The coroner's office said his body was found by a friend and that the actor had apparently collapsed while preparing for bed.

Mr. Brent's wife, Janet, died four years ago.

Mr. Brent, who starred with Greta Garbo, Bette Davis, Claudette Colbert and other top actresses, appeared in such films as "Dark Victory," "Jezebel," "The Spiral Staircase" and "The Man Who Talked Too Much."

He made 11 films with Miss Davis, who won an Oscar for "Dark Victory."

A native of Dublin, Mr. Brent was sent to live with an aunt in New York City after his parents died when he was 11. Five years later, he returned to Ireland. He attended the University of Dublin and began his career with the famed Abbey Theater.

He became a courier for the Irish revolutionary forces and was forced to flee to England where he caught a boat to Canada. Making his way to New York, Mr. Brent, then 19, played in stock companies and Broadway productions.

His career got a lift when stage star Ruth Chatterton chose him as her leading man in "The Rich Are Always With Us."

Last year, after having been retired for 25 years, Mr. Brent made a cameo appearance as a judge in "Born Again," a film about the religious conversion of Watergate figure Charles Colson.

Amedee Gordini

PARIS, May 27 (AP) — Amedee Gordini, 79, the pioneering racing car designer who introduced Argentine driver Juan Fangio to Europe, died Friday night of cancer, his widow announced yesterday.

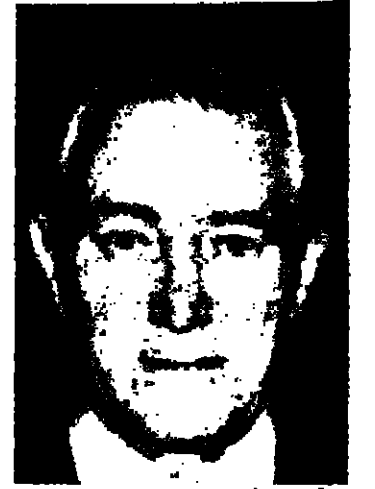
Born in Italy, Mr. Gordini showed mechanical ingenuity at an early age, designing and constructing a sophisticated bicycle while still a youth. He began his career as a mechanic in a Fiat factory, but was captivated by automobile racing, just beginning to be popular in post-World War I Europe.

He attracted the attention of Alfieri Maserati, then a leading car designer, who hired him as an apprentice designer.

After serving in the Italian Army, Mr. Gordini moved to France in 1922 and worked for auto designers here. He was long associated with the Simca auto firm



George Brent in 1932



Amedee Gordini

and the cars he produced won a string of Grand Prix races.

In 1948, he persuaded Mr. Fangio, who had never raced in Europe before, to drive his Simca-Gordini. Mr. Fangio won several Grand Prix races in Gordini's cars.

He challenged Rep. Giammo unsuccessfully two years later.

In 1951 he introduced a bill that made Connecticut the first state to require voting machines in all voting districts.

Reg Whitley

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — Reg Whitley, 87, who saw more than 10,000 movies in his 40-year career as film critic for the London Daily Mirror, has died, the newspaper reported today.

Mr. Whitley began reporting on films in the days of silent pictures. He once was described as the critic who went to a film like one of his readers, "for a laugh, a cry, some adventure."

Key Witness in Thorpe Trial Admits Earning \$21,900 in Sale of His Story

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — An unemployed pilot who claims that he was hired to kill former model Norman Scott testified on Friday at the murder conspiracy trial of Jeremy Thorpe that he had received about \$21,900 for selling his story to various publications.

The admission by Andrew Newton, a key prosecution witness in the trial of the former leader of Britain's Liberal Party, was made as defense lawyers attacked his credibility.

Mr. Thorpe, 50, the leader of the party from 1967 to 1976, is accused along with three associates of conspiring to murder Mr. Scott, 39. He also is charged with inciting a co-defendant to kill Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott claims that he was Mr. Thorpe's lover for five years in the early 1960s. The prosecution claims that Mr. Thorpe, fearing that Mr. Scott would destroy his political career by revealing the alleged relationship, arranged to have Mr. Scott shot by Mr. Newton. Mr. Thorpe has denied that Mr. Scott was ever his lover and has pleaded not guilty to the incitement and conspiracy charges.

Defense counsel John Mathew suggested on Friday that the case gave Mr. Newton "a money-making situation, would you agree?" Mr. Newton answered, "Yes, money has been made." Mr. Mathew then listed the sums of money that Mr. Newton had received, and the witness, referring to his notes, confirmed these figures: About \$6,000 from London's Evening News; \$8,000 from the West German magazine Der Spiegel; \$4,000 from the American Broadcasting Cos.; \$1,200 from London's Daily Express; \$1,000 from CBS Inc. and \$1,700 from Canadian television.

But Found Guilty of Hostage-Taking

3. German Refugee Cleared of Hijacking

By Harry Trimborn

BONN, May 27 — An East German waiter, seeking asylum in the West, was found guilty yesterday at trial before a U.S. judge and a West German jury of one of five counts stemming from a hijacking of a Polish airliner last year.

The jury, hearing the case in a converted terminal at Tempelhof airport in the American sector of Berlin, found Detlef Tiede, 34, guilty of a charge of hostage-taking. He was cleared on charges of hijacking a plane, mistreating the plane's stewardess, depriving the passengers of their liberty and illegal possession of a firearm.

Under West German law, Tiede faces a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison, but court observers noted that punishment in similar cases has never exceeded three years. Sentencing is set for tomorrow, and the defense is expected to ask that Tiede's term end before 1980. He then will be free to settle in the West.

The trial, the first of its kind, grew out of the tangled jurisdiction involved in both the hijacking and the postwar status of Berlin.

The airliner was hijacked last Aug. 30 while en route from Gdansk in northern Poland to East Berlin, and forced to land at Tempelhof in West Berlin. Both Poland and East Germany demanded extradition of Tiede and his alleged accomplice, Ingrid Ruske, 34, who was later freed by U.S. authorities because she had been illegally detained and questioned in violation of U.S. constitutional protections.

Demands Rejected

The Polish and East German demands were rejected and the United States assumed jurisdiction because it remains the legal authority in the American sector of Berlin. The move averted embarrassment for West Germany, which demands severe punishment for hijackers of its planes, while at the same time showing relative leniency to hijackers from Communist states, which

have accused Bonn of a double standard on air piracy.

The trial was held before U.S. District Judge Herbert Stern. Tiede, although under U.S. constitutional protection, was tried under West German law before a West German jury.

Witnesses testified that Tiede had pulled a starter's pistol, later found to be unloaded, as the plane was about to land in East Berlin. The stewardess, Ewa Przbysz, testified that Tiede threw her to the

floor of the plane and held the starter's pistol at her head until the craft landed at Tempelhof. The pilot, Ryszard Lukomski, testified that he was forced to make a hazardous landing because the runway was too short for the plane, a Soviet-built Tupolev-134 of the Polish airline LOT.

Six passengers, in addition to Tiede, Mrs. Ruske and her 12-year-old daughter, elected to remain in the West.

Los Angeles Times

John Paul II Names 14 To College of Cardinals

VATICAN CITY, May 27 (AP) — Pope John Paul II named 14 cardinals today, including his newly appointed Vatican secretary of state. The pontiff said that he had chosen a 15th cardinal in pectore — in his heart — leading to speculation that the unnamed church leader was from a Communist country.

None of the new cardinals is from the United States. One is a Canadian, Archbishop Gerald Carter, leader of the Toronto diocese. Another is from Mexico, Archbishop Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, 59, of Mexico City, who did much of the organizing for the pontiff's trip there last January. The new appointments bring membership in the College of Cardinals, which advises the pope and selects a successor on his death, to 135. The 15th, but still secret choice would increase membership to 136. The cardinal-designates will be elevated at a secret consistory on June 30.

Vatican observers speculated that the in pectore choice of John Paul II could be a Lithuanian prelate in view of the large Roman Catholic population in that area of the Soviet Union. The church has complained that Lithuanian Roman Catholics do not have full religious liberty.

Fourteen members of the expanded college are older than 80, meaning that they are barred from voting in papal elections. A 15th will be 80 by the date of the consistory, bringing the number of voting members to 120.

Selected in addition to Archbishop Carter and Archbishop Corripio Ahumada were:

li, 65, newly appointed secretary of state and former secretary of the Council for Public Affairs.

• Archbishop Giuseppe Caprio, 65, Vatican pro-prefect of patrimony and undersecretary of state.

• Archbishop Marco Ce, 53, patriarch of Venice, whose predecessor was Pope John Paul I.

• Archbishop Eganio Righi Lambertini, 73, the papal nuncio to France, one of the few surprises among the list of nominations and one of the Holy See's most traveled diplomats.

• Archbishop Joseph-Marie Trinh Van Can, 58, who has headed the diocese of Hanoi for six months.

• Archbishop Ernesto Civardi, 72, who served as secretary of the conclaves which elected John Paul I and John Paul II and who was promised elevation to cardinal by John Paul I.

• Archbishop Joseph Asajiro Satowaki, 75, president of Japan's Episcopal Conference and archbishop of Nagasaki.

• Archbishop Roger Etche-garay, 56, of Marseille.

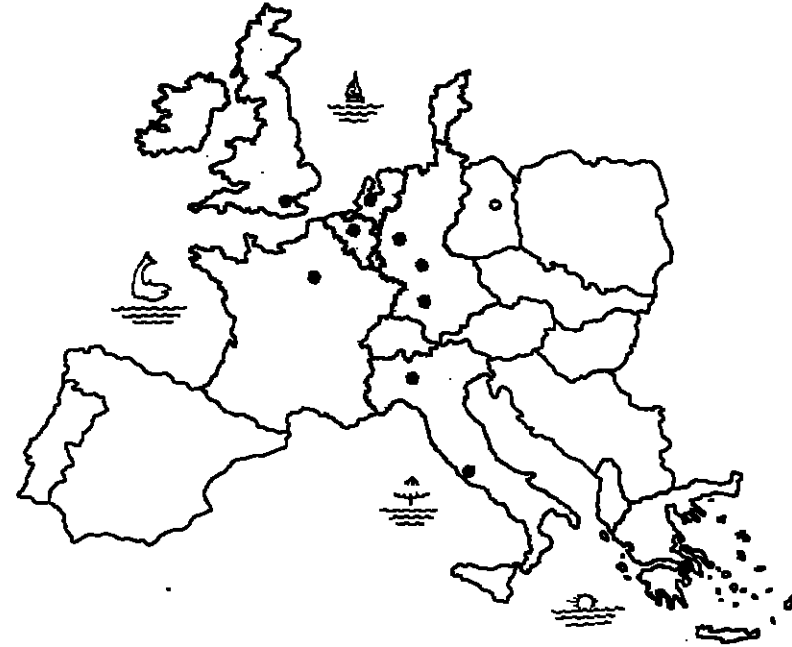
• Archbishop Aftasio Alberto Ballestrero, 65, a leading theologian who heads the diocese of Turin and who was elected last week as president of the Italian Episcopal Conference.

• Archbishop Tomas O'Flaich, 55, of Armagh, primate of Ireland.

• Archbishop Franciszek Macharski, 52, the youngest cardinal of the 14. He succeeded Pope John Paul II in Cracow, Poland.

• Archbishop Wladyslaw Rubin, 61, a Polish prelate who has served as secretary-general of the Synod of Bishops.

• Archbishop Agostino Casaro-



GREECE

Common ground for celebration

At Olympic Airways we have been serving our friends throughout Europe for years. As the national airline of Greece, we are especially pleased to celebrate our country's entrance into the European Economic Community.



CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Joe Alex Morris Jr. and her family were deeply touched by the letters and other expressions of condolence following the death of Joe Alex in Tehran. This note is intended to express her appreciation to anyone whom she has failed inadvertently to answer. 58 Giza St., P.O. Box 10, Atlanta.

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Gen'l. Inv.	44 1/2	Gen'l. Inv.	44 1/2	Gen'l. Inv.	44 1/2	Gen'l. Inv.	44 1/2

Eu
No

[illegible]

	\$	DM	FF	L.L.	Glc.	BP cont.	Swiss	Dan.
Amsterdam Branches (a)	2,0925	2,294	104,325	47,205	0,2451	6,007	120,595	35,35
				Closed				
Frankfurt	1,919	3,968	—	43,18	2,242	91,47	6,282	110,20
London (b)	2,0005	—	3,997	9,105	1,754,25	4,0975	65,12	8,5975
Paris	2,0005	—	3,997	9,105	1,754,25	4,0975	65,12	8,5975
Milan	—	1,756,10	44,007	—	—	—	—	—
New York (c)	—	—	2,005	1,918	444,8525	2,0857	30,79	1,7365
	4,4415	9,1115	231,58	—	5,1895	212,15	1,4438	255,82
	1,7365	3,5625	90,5205	39,0585	0,3029	62,7398	5,64105	31,766
ECU								

[illegible]

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the May 25, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	Week Ended May 25, 1979			Net Change
	High	Low	Last	
Indust.	62.70	62.34	62.57	+0.23
Treasury	64.90	64.29	64.94	+0.65
10Yr.	37.44	37.48	37.48	+0.04
Finance	58.80	59.00	59.00	+0.20
Commodity	56.65	56.26	56.61	+0.35

Closing rates of official fixings for European currencies, 2pm EST rates for New York					Week Ended May 25, 1979	
	Sales	High Low	Last	Change		
MLT Corp	2,335,100	39 1/2	39 1/2	0	+	0
Ashland	1,724,200	42 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	+	0
Steris Inc	1,352,700	21 1/4	4	29 1/4	+	0
Am-T-T	3,229,400	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	+	0
Reliance Int'l	1,107,400	41 1/4	44	69 1/4	+	0
Fluor Corp	1,041,500	45 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	+	0
InterconVip	1,071,200	42 1/4	32 1/4	42 1/4	+	0
Bath-Mfg	943,700	78 1/4	78 1/4	77 1/4	+	0
Val-Pow	918,900	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+	0
Exxon	899,200	52 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	+	0
PalmerCom	877,200	65	63 1/4	64 1/4	+	0
Am-Motors	864,000	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+	0
GenMotors	809,100	60 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	+	0
Tempo Inc	672,100	25 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4	+	0
Cosmo-Rite	655,200	39 1/4	42 1/4	39 1/4	+	0
NetServInt	653,200	25 1/4	21	25 1/4	+	0
Schlumberger	636,200	72 1/4	69 1/4	72 1/4	+	0
Schere-Pish	600,000	29 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4	+	0
Amco-Hess	580,200	38 1/4	35	37 1/4	+	0
Peterbilt	567,200	19 1/4	16	19 1/4	+	0

This week	139,278,330 shares
Last Week	134,000,000 shares
1976 some week	142,176,610 shares
1977 to date	2,289,957,485 shares
1978 to date	3,712,792,315 shares
1977 to date	21,459,645,077 shares

ated through the undersigned			
Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.		
& Hope NV			
Bank-Unie N.V.			
enstandsbank N.V.			
burg's Bank			

Over Counter		Prescription		Quotient
Sales in '87	'88	Sales in '87	'88	

[illegible]

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)


Arbed 64-87	96.50	Ireland 94-82
Asiat EntwickL Bk7-85...	89.65	Ireland 94-84
Australien 54-89	89.00	K 11 734-83

Chicago Options Table

Chicago Options Table

May 1979

This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only



AMSTERDAM - ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

Private Placement

250,000,000 Luxembourg Francs

8 3/8% Bonds 1979/86

Underwritten and placed by

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Euromarket: Sharp Rally Registered in Bonds, Notes

(Continued from Page 7)

Financial Ltd. is offering \$5 million of five-year FRNs guaranteed by Thai Farmers Bank. The coupon will be set at a quarter over six-month Libor, and a minimum coupon is set at 7 1/2 percent. Meanwhile, Bangkok Bank, Thailand's largest commercial bank, is offering \$30 million of five-year FRNs paying semiannual interest at the higher of either a quarter-point above six-month interbank offered rates or percent.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, Brazil's development bank, is floating \$50 million of 10-year FRNs bearing quarterly interest at a quarter-point over three-month interbank Euro offered rates, subject to a minimum interest rate of 6 percent.

Thanks to the often-forgotten investor, traders in the when-market got stung on a \$100 million, 15-year convertible of dit Suisse. The issue, carrying a coupon of 4 1/2 percent, was quoted around 98-98 1/2 in the so-called market. However, when the issue was allocated, some market participants did not receive any and others got small allotments.

As a result, gray market dealers obtained bonds they had on a trading officially started, the issue was offered at 99 1/2 and rose with the result that gray market dealers had to buy in their at a loss.

Market participants said institutions showed little interest in the issue and so gray-market specialists were led to believe that the issue was not selling well. However, spokesmen for syndicates making Credit Suisse-First Boston said there was strong demand from small investors in Switzerland and the Benelux countries, so the bonds were in fact placed long hands.

The bonds, convertible into 10 Swiss shares on a one-for-one basis, have a face value of 100 and were offered at par.

The market for new Deutsche-denominated Eurobonds ended effectively closed. The last trading on the calendar, a 100-million, seven-year issue of the development bank, was at 99 1/2 bearing 7 1/2 percent, which raised the yield to 9.7 percent.

During the week, six-month Euro deposit rates rose a half to 6 1/2 percent, a high for the And the West German government announced a 10-year note with a yield of 8.03 percent, made the African Development Bank offering seem hardly edictive.

First Elwenn, a senior vice president of Hesse Landesbank, said that domestic German yields are probably within 40 basis points of their highs but Euro market yields could rise above domestic yields, would indicate that the de-

thansa Peking Flight

LOGNE, May 27 (AP) — Germany's national carrier, Lufthansa, has announced that it will begin weekly flights between Frankfurt and Peking in November.

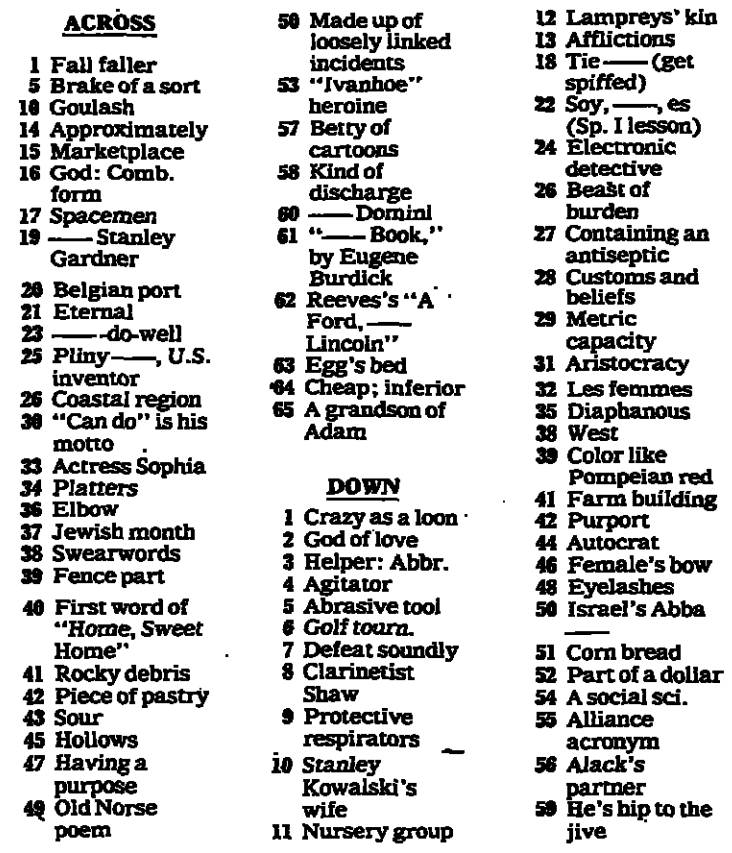
Consolidated Trading

AMEX Listings

Week Ended May 25, 1979

Symbol	Price	% Chg	Vol	High	Low	Open	Close
AA	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AB	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AC	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AD	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AE	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AF	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AG	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AH	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AI	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AJ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AK	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AL	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AM	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AN	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AO	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AP	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AQ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AR	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AS	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AT	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AV	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AW	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AX	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AY	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
AZ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BA	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BB	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BC	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BD	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BE	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BF	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BG	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BH	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BI	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BJ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BK	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BL	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BM	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BN	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BO	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BP	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BQ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BR	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BS	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BT	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BU	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BV	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BW	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BX	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BY	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
BZ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CA	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CB	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CC	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CD	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CE	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CF	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CG	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CH	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CI	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CJ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CK	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CL	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CM	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CN	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CO	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CP	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CQ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CR	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CS	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CT	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CU	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CV	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CW	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CX	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CY	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
CZ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DA	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DB	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DC	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DD	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DE	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DF	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DG	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DH	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DI	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DJ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DK	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DL	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DM	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DN	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DO	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DP	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DQ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DR	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DS	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DT	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DU	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DV	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DW	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DX	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DY	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
DZ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EA	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EB	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EC	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
ED	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EE	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EF	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EG	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EH	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EI	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EJ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EK	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EL	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EM	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EN	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EO	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EP	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
EQ	138.00	0.00	10	138.00	1		

By Eugene T. Maleska

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TULGI

LORBI

FAYLBB

MERCOH

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's	Jumbles: CIVIL ABHOR DISMAY SNIWEL
	Answer: How bills mostly make one feel these days— (BILLS)

Wow! Look at those prices!

WHEN AN EFFORT TO CHARGE IS MADE, HE PRODUCES HIS PASS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

The ultimate test of a strategist is the positional pawn sacrifice. To give up something tangible, in this case a pawn, requires complete confidence in one's grasp of the game, the factors of piece mobility and pawn structure.

If the positional factors are overestimated, that extra pawn in the opponent's hands may turn out to be his ticket to victory. Even if the evaluation is only slightly overoptimistic, the defense can often return the material at an appropriate juncture to re-establish positional parity. Then the effort will have gone for naught.

But it is a heady feeling when the positional pawn sacrifice lays bare the deficiencies of the opponent's formation and exposes the weakness of his position.

Karpov's in his 13th round defeat of Boris Spassky in the Man and His World Challenge Cup International Tournament in Montreal.

Spassky had never before adopted the move 4 B-B4 against the Queen's Indian Defense, but perhaps his losing two pawns as Black with it against Anthony Miles influenced him here. However, after 4 ... B-N2; 5 P-K3, B-K2, Miles always plays 6 P-KR3 to preserve his important QB.

Spassky, wrongly omitting this prophylactic, permitted Karpov to set up the exchange of the QB after 6 N-B3?!, N-R4; 7 B-N3. Later, after 9 ... P-N3, it would have been reasonable for Spassky to neutralize the black QB by 10 B-K4. Instead, his 10 P-KR3? invited 10 ... NxB; 11 PxN, depriving the white center of support of the KBP.

It was understandable that Spassky did not want to remain passive, but his advance with 19 P-K4 made his center all the more vulnerable to the thrust with 19 ... P-B4.

One reason for Karpov's deeply thought-out recapture with 22 NXPxP! was that 23 N-Q5 would have allowed him to play 23 ...

BxN; 24 PxR, R-N1 forcing the capture of a pawn.

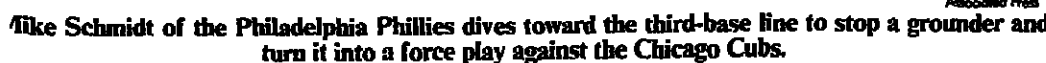
Had Spassky suggested the full extent of Karpov's strategy, he might have tried to hold his position together with 23 N-Q1. Instead, he was lured on by the obvious weakness of the QP to aim for counterplay with 23 R-Q1, permitting Karpov to shatter the queenside pawn formation with 23 ... K-Bx2, PxR.

Of course, Karpov had to play the QP after 24 ... B3; 25 R-R2, 25 ... R-2/3, 26 R-2/3, then 26 N-N5, but after 25 ... R-KB1 he would have been unwise to capture it because 26 RxP, BxR; 27 R-RxR; 28 R-RxR, N-K4; 29 P-BxN; 30 R-Q1, RxBP yields Black material advantage.

With the pawn sacrificed 26 K-B1!; 27 R-RxR, BxR; 28 R-RxR, K2, Karpov brought his king into the fight and achieved a decisive positional advantage. Quickly, after 29 P-QR4, Spassky had to start dropping material.

After 42 ... P-B3, there was much point in playing on because 43 B-K4, R-B3ch; 44 K-B2, P-B4ch; 45 K-K2, R-KN8; 46 R-RxK; 47 K-Q3, NxB; 48 R-RxR; 49 K-RxR, K-K4 creates a hopeless king-and-pawn endgame. Spassky resigned.

Queen's Indian Defense			
White	Black	White	Black
Spassky	Karpov	Spassky	Karpov
1 P-Q4	N-K3	23 B-A2	R-N1
2 Q-N1	P-K3	24 P-K4	B-N5
3 N-K3	P-QB3	25 R-R2	R-2/3
4 B-B4	P-N2	26 R-2/3	R-2/3
5 P-K3	B-K2	27 R-RxR	BxR
6 N-B3?	P-KR3	28 R-RxR	N-K4
7 B-N3	P-N3	29 P-BxN	P-B4
8 P-KR3	P-N2	30 R-Q1	RxBP
9 ...	P-N3	31 K-B1	R-RxR
10 P-KR3?	NxB	32 R-RxR	K2
11 PxN	P-B3	33 P-QR4	
12 P-K4	P-B4	34 P-B3	
13 R-Q1	P-B4	35 R-RxR	R-KN8
14 P-K4	P-B4	36 R-RxR	K-K4
15 R-Q1	P-B4	37 R-RxR	K-K4
16 P-K4	P-B4	38 R-RxR	K-K4
17 P-K4	P-B4	39 R-RxR	K-K4
18 P-K4	P-B4	40 R-RxR	K-K4
19 P-K4	P-B4	41 R-RxR	K-K4
20 P-K4	P-B4	42 ...	P-B3
21 P-K4	P-B4	43 B-K4	R-B3ch
22 NXPxP!	P-B4	44 K-B2	P-B4ch
	P-B4	45 K-K2	R-KN8
	P-B4	46 R-RxK	
	P-B4	47 K-Q3	NxB
	P-B4	48 R-RxR	
	P-B4	49 K-RxR	K-K4
	P-B4	50 ...	
	P-B4	51 ...	
	P-B4	52 ...	



Indians Defeat John, Yankees

Angels 8, White Sox 4 — Dan Chicago. Dan Ford hit two doubles and Brian Downing and Al Miller each hit two-run singles to lead California to an 8-4 victory at Chicago. Frank Tanana secured the victory with the help of

In San Francisco, Gary Matthews' two-run single in the ninth inning drove in the tying and winning runs as Atlanta defeated San Francisco, 5-4. Matthews, a former Giant, had hit a two-run homer in the third.

Reggie Smith of the Los Angeles Dodgers goes high, unsuccessfully, to try to reach a fly ball that fell for a home run. Ken Griffey of the Cincinnati Reds was the batter.

Dodgers Beat Reds, 17-6, Hit 7 Homers

Mets 3, Pirates 3 (tie)
In New York, the New York-

our of China with a 6-0 record, Peking's news agency reported.

The title seemed up for grabs as both finalists took sets on tie-breaks. But the momentum shifted suddenly as Vilas won the third set on another tie-break and then, after falling behind in the fourth set, reeled off three straight games.

After dropping serve in the opening game, Stoll came back to lead 1-1 and 5-3 before Marsikova started a comeback of her own.

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Louis A. Pellerin IV ("Chip" is more manageable handle) was born 24 years ago in Baton Rouge, La., and has been swing-

Jody Scheckter drives his Ferrari through the streets of Monaco

In fact, he developed power trouble coming around the final 24-mile lap and barely managed to get up enough momentum to crawl across the finish line for runner-up honors in the race.

The only former winner still active in racing who did not attempt to qualify was the 1969 champion, Mario Andretti, who passed up

"I can't promise I'll win any big money for them," he said, picking up his tee. "I know the risk. I can only promise I'll give them my best shot." If his best

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	EAST			
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	29	14	.674	
Toronto	25	17	.595	3 1/2
Seattle	26	20	.565	4 1/2
New York	23	20	.535	5 1/2
Minnesota	19	23	.452	9 1/2
Los Angeles	16	21	.432	10 1/2
Chicago	12	33	.267	14 1/2
	WEST			
	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	25	17	.595	
San Francisco	24	19	.558	1 1/2
Oakland	25	19	.568	1 1/2
Los Angeles	25	20	.556	2 1/2
Colorado	22	21	.512	5 1/2
Seattle	17	30	.360	10 1/2
Portland	15	31	.326	12 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Brooklyn	24	14	.632	—
Pittsburgh	26	16	.619	—
St. Louis	21	17	.552	3
Cincinnati	18	21	.462	4
Philadelphia	18	27	.402	9
Washington	15	24	.385	9
WEST				
San Francisco	25	18	.581	—
San Diego	25	21	.543	1
Los Angeles	25	22	.529	2
San Pedro	22	25	.468	5
San Jose	19	28	.404	8

Friday's Games
Louis of Montreal, 16, vs. St. Louis, 11
San Jose, 2, vs. New York 2, 11
Philadelphia 2, vs. Washington 1, 11
Boston 1, vs. Los Angeles 1, 11
Los Angeles 17, Cincinnati 1, 11
Philadelphia 4, vs. Atlanta 4
Saturday's Games
Louis of Montreal, 16, vs. St. Louis 11
San Jose 2, vs. New York 2, 11
Philadelphia 2, vs. Washington 1, 11
Boston 1, vs. Los Angeles 1, 11
Los Angeles 17, Cincinnati 1, 11
Philadelphia 4, vs. Atlanta 4
Sunday's Games
San Jose (Reuschel 3-4) at Philadelphia (Carr 1-1)
Detroit (Denny 3-3 and Patsch 1-4) at Montreal (Lapointe 2-3 and Grimsley 4-2)
New York (Bourhill 5-1) at New York (Kabel 2-1)
Buffalo (Bonham 2-1) at Los Angeles (Ales 2-1 and Smith 2-4)
San Jose (Richard 4-4) at San Diego (Owen 1-1)
Philadelphia (Mahrer 1-4) at San Francisco (Blair 1-1)

Leaders

Pitching (5 Decades)

Merritt, Texas, 6-8, 1,000; John, New York,
1; Keenan, Minnesota, 7-1, 375; Bourne,
Chicago, 5-1, 330; Service, Chicago, 4-1, 1;
Martinez, Baltimore, 7-2, 378 SellHoffr,
City, 7-2, 378.

Based on SS of Bats,

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	Abs	R	H	F
ck SHL	31	102	13	40	9
e Phil	43	164	28	39	4
er Phil	39	141	26	39	4
ter Chi	37	144	26	49	4
llini NY	40	139	27	53	4
er ANN	36	137	27	43	4

ht Cin	47	158	19	52
Red SD	47	190	26	59
Bradford NY	38	121	20	40
Smith Pan	38	109	13	32

Home Runs

Philade, Philade, 15; Minneman, Chic
Murray, Atlanta, 13; Downs, Kansas
News, Atlanta, 10.

Runs Batted In

Managan, Chic, 37; Murphy, Atlanta,
Philade, Philade, 34; Foster, Chic
Harvey, Los Angeles, 32.

Pitching (in Decades)

Chic, Cincinnati, 5-6, 1,000; Lomp, Chic
1, 800; Reed, Philade, 4-1, 800; Mear
Minetti, 4-1, 800; Welch, Los Angeles, 4-1, 8
Harvey, Philade, 3-2, 750; J. Nicks, Har
2-7, 750; Knepper, San Francisco, 5-2, 714.

**More Sports
On Page 9**

U.S. Softball Sweep

TOKYO, May 27 (AP) — The Connecticut Falcons women's softball team wound up its exhibition tour of China with a 6-0 record, Peck's news agency reported.

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Removed Terry Lator, pitcher, from the disabled list. Sent Vic Wallis, outfielder, to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Signed Bud Reardon, shortstop. Placed Lefty Brown, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list.

Louis A. Pellerin IV ("Chip" is more manageable handle) was born 24 years ago in Baton Rouge, La., and has been swinging golf clubs since he was five. At age 8, he brought home the

The 48-year-old Barber finished second alone at 218 after a 72. Nicklaus, with a 74, was tied for third at 220, 6 shots back. He shared the position with Lon Hinkle and Tom Kite. Kite also had a 74 while Hinkle matched Barber's 72.

"I can't promise I'll win any big money for them," he said, picking up his tee. "I know the risk. I can only promise I'll give them my best shot." If his best shot resembles the one he just hit, it was last seen rising.

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